THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Outlook Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,070—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

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2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	3029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4300	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5501	1000	W. J. Webber	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4203	600	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Sager	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ay previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., ap. ly to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3593	Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	29th "
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3351	T G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar.
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	5th April 90.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class P. and O. steamer TEHERAN, 1,626 tons, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. For freight and passage apply to
ESSA THAVER,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Buskire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA" 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY 13th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

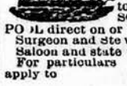
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 15th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
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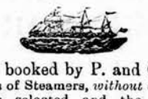
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. andall Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route.*
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
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TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles,.....Rs. 6 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles,.....Rs. 4 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize Ale Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz. Rs.	4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TREACHER'S **"HIGHLAND MALT"** WHISKY
This really very fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.
Rs. 25 per dozen

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The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
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This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
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PERFECT FITTINGS. **RIDING AND SPORTING.**
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WHIPCORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades	Rs.	26 0
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SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS	"	24 0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material	"	40 0
THIN RACING WHITE KERSEY, very elastic	"	38 0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "forPolo," &c.	"	20 0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD TWILLETTE	"	20 0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.
GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 10. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 14.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT.

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GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.
FREE FROM MERCURY
FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.
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QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.
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QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.
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QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.
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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.
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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.
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JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggist. References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6-8

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White Evening Dress Ties and Bows.
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WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?
READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—
FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER:—
4th March, 1890.

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BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA'S AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY,

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Will give a Representation at the

NOVELTY THEATRE

Of the highly-successful English Opera,

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD,"

By W. S. Gilbert and Sir A Sullivan,

On FRIDAY the 14TH, MONDAY the 17TH, and TUESDAY the 18TH MARCH,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL and the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Sir Richard Cholmondeley, (Lieutenant of the Tower) ..... Mr. Stewart.
Col. Fairfax (under sentence of death) .. Mr. Reddie.
Sergeant Meryll (of the Yeomen of the Guard) ..... Mr. D llas Brooks.
Leonard Meryll (His Son) ..... Mr. Measor.
Jack Point (a strolling Jester) ..... Mr. Craig.
Wilfred Shadbolt (Head Jailor and assistant Tormentor ..... Mr. E. Ferrers / Mr. Nicholson.
Corporal of Yeomen ..... Mr. Doherty.
First Citizen ..... Mr. Dennys.
Elsie Maynard (a strolling Singer..... Mrs. Walker.
Phoebe Meryll (Sergeant Mer,'s Niece).. Mrs. Adams.
Dame Carruthers (house-keeper to the Tower)..... Mrs. Macbeth.
Kate (Her Niece) ..... Mrs. Turner.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD	CITIZENS ETC.
Mr. Bake.	Mr. C. E. Nixon.
„ J. Brooke.	„ Pearson.
„ Dyson.	„ Stiven.
„ Flower.	„ St. Paul.
„ Laidlaw.	„ Turner.
„ Macbeth.	„ Valentine.
„ Macpherson.	„ Walker.
„ Moore.	Mrs. Flower.
„ R. B. Nixon.	„ Craig.
„ Roughton.	„ Ferrers Nicholson.
	„ C. E. Nixon.
	„ Stiven.
	Miss Atkins.
	„ Stacey.
	„ D. Stacey
	„ Swift.

Scene—Tower Green. Date—16th Century.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Performance will commence at 9-15 sharp.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas. Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday Evening, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised).

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY.

TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION

from 7 to 9 a.m.

Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 12TH

A GRAND AMATEUR RACE

One Mile

J. McGAWLEY *vs.* I. E. ROSENSTEIN.

THURSDAY MARCH 13TH.

An "Amateur Blindfold Hunt.' 4 notes to be tied in separate handkerchiefs, and suspended in different parts of the Rink about 6½ feet above the Skating surface. A number of skaters to be blindfolded, and then allowed 5 minutes to find the notes. Each skater to retain any he may find.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOL.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c. &c. for the year 1890-91, will be received up to 18th inst.

Forms of tender, specification, and other information can be obtained on application at the Secretary's office, Boy's School Byculla.

Byculla, 8th March.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the "ASSOCIACAO GOANA DE MUTUO AUXILIO" will be held at Dabul, on the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., when the following business will be transacted: the annual account and report will be submitted for the approval of the members; a committee of Auditors for the year 1890 appointed; an estimate of the expenses submitted, and any other business which may be brought forward by the President, dealt with.

J. S. DIOGENES NORONHA, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3 March, 1890.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 1 p.m., for the disposal of the following business—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. And such other business as the Chairman may bring forward.

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

ST. ANSELM'S SOCIETY

FOR THE DIFFUSION OF GOOD BOOKS.

FOUNDED A.D. 1860,

With the Sanction and Blessing of the Holy See, and under the Patronage of

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER

AND THE

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH HIERARCHIES.

PRESIDENT:

THE LORD HERRIES.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

His Grace the DUKE of NORFOLK, E.M.
The MARQUESS of RIPON, K.G.
The EARL of DENBIGH.
THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. MGR. GILBERT TALBOT.

PERMANENT COUNCIL:

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL NEWMAN.
THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP WALSH.
THE MARQUESS OF BUTE.
THE LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.
THE VERY REV. PROVOST NORTHCOTE.
THE REV. FATHER MORRIS.
THE REV. FATHER BRIDGETT.
THE REV. FATHER COLERIDGE.
THE REV. FATHER RYDER.
T. W. ALLIES, Esq.
AUBREY DE VERE, Esq.
D. LEWIS, Esq.
E. H. THOMPSON, Esq.

Assisted by an Executive Committee.

HON. SECRETARY.
PROVOST WENHAM.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
REV. JOSEPH UPTON.

SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY.
6, AGAR STREET, STRAND (Near Charing Cross).

BOMBAY BRANCH.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLABA

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

FRIDAY NEXT, 5-30 p.m.

I.

Lady Reay Lays Foundation Stone.

II.

Sale of Work in aid also on SATURDAY, 4 to 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY NEXT.

Anniversary Services, 11, 6, and 7-30.

MONDAY NEXT

Tea and Public Meeting, 6-30 and 8.

SEE LATER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEOSOTE.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

"NEOSOTE POWDER," more Antiseptic than ordinary twenty per cent. powder.

"Neosote Liquid" of equal strength.

The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

Price for one cwt. Cask of Powder ..... Rs. 5½
For 5 gallon Drum of Liquid..... „ 5½
Much cheaper if taken in quantity.

Agents,

ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

ONE London-built light BROUGHAM with break, in good order.
One VICTORIA nearly new.
One very light Mail PHAETON.
A BAY WALER, MARE eight years old, Steady and very quiet, Saddle and Harness. This is a good mare.
Apply to

JOHN S. ALSTON. Mount Nepean Road. Malabar Hill.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darliagton, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c., &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co, Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,250
RESERVE FUND.....£120,000

LONDON BANKERS. BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Soloman, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Higo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN, Honorary Secretary, Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., (gunfire), on Wednesday, the 12th March 1890, for the purchase of the right of removing Sand, from 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891, from the undermentioned places within Fort limits, viz.:—

BUTCHER'S ISLAND,
WESTERN SIDE OF KARANJA.
ELEPHANTA.
TROMBAY.
TALOOKA ALIBAUG.

No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pier Pao or Elephanta Piers,

HENRY MORLAND, Kt. Captain, I. M., Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 22nd February 1890.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY, No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE Divisional Forest Officer of Surat will receive tenders upto noon (Madras time 1) of MONDAY, the 17th March. 1890 at Waghai, in the Dangs, for the undermentioned quantities of felled and stacked timber. Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred rupees).

A tender may offer for the whole of the timber of one class in one lot, or for all the timber in one Depot, or for separate lots at one or more temporary Depots, but each description of timber must be tendered for separately.

1 Green Teak of this season's felling.

Main Depot	Logs	Khandies of 12½ cubic feet.
Surmal	1275.....	2078

STACKED THUS.

No. of logs	Marks	Contents Khandies.
(1) 528.....	Serial No. on each log and Government brand	831
(2) 303.....		588
(3) 330.....		471
(4) 167.....		268
Main Depot	Logs	Khandies
Kubita	1181	2067

STACKED THUS.

No. of logs.
(1).....170
(2).....369
(3).....651

II. Dry seasoned timber.

| | | |

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 925
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	100	500	20	270
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bullough	1,500	50	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	6.0	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,085
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	575
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	305
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,580
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	365
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	600
Syadesh Mills	3.0	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	670
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	120	1,230
Fort	400	250	..	..	180
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Madhapura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	475
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	425
New Benar	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	1,200	600	500	45	510
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	382
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	325
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	200
Sind and Panjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	750	150	150	p.ct	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	10 p.c.	66
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	2		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 261	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-3	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	P	120	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th March, as compared with the statement of the 1st March, 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 1. Rs.	March 8. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,33,246	59,75,699
Do. do. at Branches	33,81,043	43,37,764
Other Deposits	2,78,47,274	2,67,45,576
Post Bills	4,916	7,481
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,28,947	1,41,754
Rs.	4,94,95,426	5,02,11,274
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,79,244	50,15,780
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	26,56,773	25,85,501
Loans do. do.	1,32,39,123	1,49,40,295
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,020	1,550
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,90,01,003	1,82,09,134
Stamps &c.	27,117	27,088
Dead Stock Rs. 5,53,795		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,795	3,68,795
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,04,879	1,31,018
Cash and Currency Notes	90,13,472	89,32,113
Rs.	4,94,95,426	5,02,11,274

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Port Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Evening party to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mazagon Castle, 9-30 p.m.

Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, 4-30 p.m.

Switchback Railway.

Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Staffa (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa ; Poseidon (s), China Alisacraig (s), Cardiff ; and H. M. Troopship Malabar, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa ; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c. ; Nedjed (s), Liverpool ; and Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.

THEFT AT PAREL.—Dolaree Sewpursad, residing at Parel, reports the theft of a gold necklace and two gold rings, of the collective value of Rs. 200, from his box, on Saturday last.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Halim, a widow residing at Chowkey Mohola, reports that while asleep on Sunday a currency note for Rs. 1,000 was stolen from under her pillow.

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—Ramjath Doorga, a dealer in cattle, residing in a chawl at Haines Road, reports the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 370 and two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 10, from a box which was broken open during his absence on the 3rd instant.

A NEW Anglo-Portuguese journal, styled the *Horas Vagas*, saw the light on Saturday last. The number contains a capital wood-cut engraving of Senhor de Canto, the Portuguese Consul General in Bombay, and gives a sketch of his useful career.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock :—

March .....The Gipsy Girl.....E. Macdonald.
Overture .....Poet and Peasant...Suppe.
Divertissemen from Parisina. ..... Donizetti.
Valse .....Promenaden.....Gung'l.
Garotte.....Charming.....Boggetti.
Polka.....Omager.....D. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF BRASS AND COPPER VESSELS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector George charged Abdool Russool Esub, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing one brass and two copper utensils, of the collective value of Rs. 5, the property of Sittaram Hirjee, from his residence at Duncan Road, on the 6th instant. On the theft being reported to the police, the stolen articles were traced to the possession of a Marwaree in Camateepoora, who pointed out the accused, who had pledged one of the stolen vessels, and sold the other two to the Marwaree. Abdool Russool Esub, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TODDY TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Narayen Lukoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a toddy-drawer in the service of Manuel Enos De Souza. At 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, while deceased was on a toddy tree in an oart at Bhoiwada, Parel, he fell, whereby he sustained fractures to his right and left arms, right thigh-bone, and two of his ribs on the right side, besides other wounds about his head and face. He was removed to the hospital in aprecarious condition, and died about two hours after a dmission. The verdict was "that the death of Narayen Lukoo was caused by an accidental fall from a toddy tree."

DEATH OF MR. D. R. BANAJEE.—We regret to record the death yesterday, of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, at his residence, Mazagon, at the age of 79 years. He was one of the leading citizens of Bombay, and at one time was an extensive China merchant, owning no fewer than thirty-five square-rigged vessels, valued at about a crore of rupees. His charities amounted to nearly Rs. 2,50,000. On the failure of the Union Bank, about 35 years ago, he suffered such severe losses that he was subsequently unable to gain his former position. He was up to the time of his death the Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay and one of the de- legates of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court. His funeral takes place this morning.

A MILITARY CONVICT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Charles Williams, a military convict, who was discharged from the House of Correction, Bombay, that morning, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with being a vagrant. The following Government Resolution, dated the 7th instant was submitted to the Magistarate regarding the accused :—"Private Charles Williams, a military convict, will be released on the 10th instant. He is required to be provided with a passage to England, but no passage can be obtained till the 12th. The convict is confined in the House of Correction Bombay. Very probably he will raise no objection to going to the Workhouse from 10th to 12th, and quietly going on board when required. If he raises any objection, he should be proceeded against as a European vagrant under Act IX. of 1874." The accused thereupon at his own request was sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line	Up	.....	1¼	C173248
Special Line	„	.....	1	D272493
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special Line	Down	.....	2	C139596
Yellow „	„	.....	„	C128950
Red „	Up	.....	„	C028638
Special „	Down	.....	1¼	C233777
Green „	Up	.....	„	C174024
Red „	Down	.....	1	C346673
Special „	Up	.....	„	D306353
Green „	„	.....	1	D094931
„ „	„	.....	„	D094521
Special „	„	.....	¾	C293034
„ „	„	.....	„	C282764
„ „	Down	.....	„	C259502
„ „	„	.....	„	C251983
Green „	„	.....	„	C129101
Yellow „	„	.....	„	C026819

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Rampart Row, Mr. Sassoon J. David, chairman of the board of Directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report and the audited balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1889. The mill buildings were completed long before the end of the year, for which Mr. Ellapa Ballaram, the contractor, deserves great credit, and the erection of machinery has been going on for some months past, and your mills would have commenced work some time ago, but for an accident to the engine house. Since the last report, 4,800 additional mule spindles from Messrs Platt Bros & Co. Limited, making in all 30,528 spindles, have been ordered out. The greater portion of the machinery has already been erected, and the erection of the engines is nearing completion, and it is hoped that the mills will commence work shortly. The mill buildings, machinery, and stores have been fully covered by insurance to the extent of Rs.8,50,000 Two of the directors Messrs. Sassoon J David and Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor or auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Sassoon J. David and Mr. Noormahomed J. Peerbboy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabji Jamsetji and Ruttonji Jamsetji Furdoonji Parukh were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each for each half-yearly audit. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE Italian Government has sequestrated the estates of the Kantibai of the Hababs and of Moussa-el-Hacad, amounting in value to several millions of francs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexio, soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund :—

	Rs.
H E Lord Reay	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	1,000
Amount collected by Gurshidapa Virbasapa Gilganchie, Esq., District Deputy Collector, Belgaum	1,000
H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah	1,000
The Hon Mr Justice Bayley	500
The Bank of Bombay	500
Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.	300
The Nawab of Junjeera	400
Messrs Verjeevandas and Narotamdas Madhowdass, Esqs	400
The Hon Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt, CIE.	250
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	250
„ Curwen, Kane and Co	250
„ David Sassoon and Co	250
„ Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co	250
„ E D Sassoon and Co	250
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	250
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I, L and China	250
The Hon'ble Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E	250
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	250
Messrs Ralli Brothers	250
Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co,	250
„ Sir Charles Forbes and Co.	250
„ Ewart Latham, and Co	250
„ Edward Bates and Co.	250
„ Lyon and Co	250
„ S Sanday and Co	250
„ Richardson and Cruddas	250
The P and O S N Company	250
The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris	250
The National Bank of India	250
Sir Tharia Topun	250
Messrs. Ritchie Stewart and Co	250
Messrs Ludha Ebrahim and Co	250
Dr Thomas Blaney	200
Shaik Esa bin Khalifa, Esq	200
Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Sons	150
Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Esq	150
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq, C I E	125
Messrs Narandas Kulliandas and Devidas Hurryvullubhdas	101
Messrs Framjee Sands and Co.	100
The Rubattino S N Company	100
Jamsetjee N Tata, Esq	100
Messrs Thacker and Co, Ld	100
Messrs Tapidas Varjdas and Co	100
Jalbhai Ardaseer Sett, Esq	100
Chatoorbhuj Morarjee, Esq	100
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq, C S I	100
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	100
Sir Charles Sargent	100
The Hon Mr Justice Scott	100
Messrs Mooljee Jetha and Co	100
Messrs. Sallugram Khunerah and Co	100
Messrs. Bolton and Co	100
Sorabji Framji Patel, Esq	100
Messrs. D. Sauquet and Co	100
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esq	100
The Bombay Gas Company	100
The Hon'ble F L Latham	100
Mooljee Jevraj, Esq	100
Messrs Glade and Co	100
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji, Esq	50
Surgn-Genl Pinkerton	50
F Yorke Smith, Esq	50
F A Little, Esq	50
E Wimbridge, Esq	50
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban	50
Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Esq	50
Mahombhoy Currimbhoy, Esq	50
Capt Sir Henry Morland	36-7
Col F Firebrace	30
C P Cooper, Esq	30
Major Gerald Martin	30
Ardaseer Meherban Eranee, Esq.	25
Chugan Ramchand, Esq.	25
F W Stewens, Esq. C I E	25
C A Turner, Esq.	25
Revd. A G Lewis	20
Sorabjee N Cooper, Esq.	20
J E Kohiyar, Esq	20
L Penny, Esq	20
James W Smith, Esq	20
Ardaseer Dosabhoy Munshi, Esq	15
Nanabhoy R Ranina, Esq	10
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq	10
Dr M G Desmookh	10
Mess President, 17th Lancers, Dilkusha	6-6
R C Dyson, Esq	5
J B Murduch, Esq	5
Total... Rs.	15,573-13-0
Amount promised, but not paid into the Bank „	3,265-0-0
Grand Total.....Rs.	18,838-13-0

March 10.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Commander J. G. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 13th February, calling at Malta on the 21st, Port Said on the 25th, and Suez on the 27th. At Malta she disembarked 2nd Batt Bedford Regiment, and embarked Border Regiment for Bombay. She brought 67 officers, 10 ladies, 4 officers' children, 1,136 rank and file, 55 women, and 87 children. During the voyage one child died. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following is the list of names of officers &c :—

From Portsmouth to Bombay.—Surgeon-Major R Exham, Medical Staff ; Surgeon-Major C E Dwyer, Medical Staff ; Surgeon and Mrs R H Quill, Medical Staff ; Major R K Parke, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Surgeon N Leader, Medical Staff ; Surgeon R. O. Cusack, Medical Staff ; Surgeon and Mrs E F Smith, Medical Staff ; Captain W B Butler Creagh, 2nd York L I ; Surgeon R I Power, Medical Staff ; Captain P T Chute, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers ; Captain G H H Couchman, D S O, 2nd Somerset L I ; Captain S C U Smith, Royal Artillery ; Captain J S Wood, 2nd Border ; Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs W D Gunn and child, A V D ; Lieutenant H E Wise, 2nd Scottish Rifles ; Lieutenant W H Booth, 1st East Kent ; Lieutenant J St. J Knowles, 2nd Royal Irish ; Lieutenant G Westmoreland, 1st Hants ; Lieutenant and Mrs C S Keith, 3-Drag Guards ; Lieutenant A W H Bell, 1st Conn Rangers ; Lieut H Biddulph, R A ; Lieut J E McKenzie, 7-Drag Guards ; Lieut H C Nanton, R E ; Lieut C I U Morris, R A ; 2nd Lieut Hon R H L J de Montmorincy, 21st Hussars ; 2nd Lieut R H M Currie, 2-West Riding ; 2nd Lieut H C Sandford, R A ; 2nd Lieut E Newnham Davis, 1-R M Fusirs ; 2nd Lieut F A Andrew, 2-Royal Irish ; 2nd Lieut J W H Lyon, 1-Leinster ; 2nd Lieut W S Prentis, 1-Oxford ; 2nd Lieut S E Edwards, 3-Drag Guards ; 2nd Lieut W C Williamson, 18-Hussars ; 2nd Lieut H J T Stewart, 18-Hussars ; 2nd Lieut R M Battye, 2-Lincoln ; 2nd Lieut F G P Lawrenson, 2-R I Fusirs ; 2nd Lieut H G W Chandler, 2-Middlesex ; 2nd Lieut A K Rawlins, 1-East Surrey ; Revd F J Kelleher, Chaplain (R C) ; Wife of Capt J W B Silverthorne, 2-Yorkshire ; Wife of Capt J C Hallway, Bo Staff Corps.

From Portsmouth to Malta.—Lt Col J L Price, 1st Bedford ; Major F I Hardon, 1st Bedford ; Captain F W Becher, 1st Bedford ; Captain W Aldworth DSO, 1st Bedford ; Captain A R Lloyd, 1st Bedford ; W L Child, 1st Bedford ; Captain and Mrs. G J N Logan Home and 4 children, 1st Bedford ; Captain and Adjt T Langridge, 1st Bedford ; Captain P T Westmoreland, 1st Bedford ; Captain T E Fowle, 1st Bedford ; Lieut B R Roche, 1st Bedford ; Lieut J M Traill, 1st Bedford ; Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs C Fox and 3 children, 1st Bedford ; Lieut J H Wansbrough, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt. E G Curtis, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt R P Stares, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt. A R Finlay, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lieut S Goode, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt. C C Onslow, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt G F C Saunders, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lieut J R Kennedy, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lt F W Crowshay, 1st Bedford ; 2nd Lieuts R W Waldy and C Mackenzie, 1st Bedford.

From Portsmouth to Suez.—Wife of LieutQr Mr. W E Searson and 2 children, 2 Suffolk, Captain C H Hunt, 2 Leicester, Captain GG Terry 2nd Leicester, 2nd Lt G G Hewlett, 2nd Leicester.

From Malta to Bombay.—Lt Col and Mrs Reley Border Regt ; Major and Mrs Hinde and child, Border Regt ; Major Brind, Border Regt ; Captain Ovens, Border Regt ; Captain Greer, Border Regt ; Captain and Mrs Jenkins and child, Border Regt ; Captain Cooch, Border Regt ; Lieut Probyn, Border Regt ; Lieut Chichester, Border Regt ; Lieut Browne, Border Regt ; Lieut Sedward, Border Regt ; Lieut Hume, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Lyon, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Marsh, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Moffat, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Jackson, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Bosauquet, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Maclachlan, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt Carnegy, Border Regt ; 2nd Lt McBarnet, Border Regt ; Qr Mr and Mrs Richards, Border Regt ; Capt Powell, R A ; 2nd Lieut Hume, R A ; Lieut Home, Somerset L I ; 2nd Lt Chatterton, Somerset L I ; 2nd Lt Christian, Yorkshire Regt ; 2nd Lt Harrington, Welsh Regt ; 2nd Lieut Kauntze, Suffolk Regt.

THE ALLEGED TRADE MARK FRAUD.

THE case in which Chotalal Moolchund is charged by the firm of Messrs. Graham & Co. with making use of a false trade mark, bearing a resemblance to theirs, came on for hearing yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Craigie appeared to prosecute, whilst the defendant was represented by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The first witness called was W. R. Vishnu, a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Graham & Co. The charge was in respect of a quantity of cloth, bearing the mark of a *horse* resembling their own and imported by them. Mr. Vishnu under cross-examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick said, that when the firm brought our goods, they never sold less than a bale at one time. He thought there were very few persons who imported Graham's stiffened shirtings into Bombay. They were themselves, the only large importers. The trade-mark with the number upon each piece was what guided merchants in purchasing the cloth. The cloths they imported fetched a higher price than any other, and as an instance of it there was the fact that the goods of the defendants fetched four annas less than Messrs. Graham's stiffened shirtings with this stamp fetched a better price than those without the stamp by two or three annas. One of the men who gave them information about the defendants selling stiffened shirtings with a counterfeit trade-mark, was Jugjivan Hemraj. He was one of the few people who bought these goods from Graham and Co., selling them in Bombay. He said the firm had only instituted the present proceedings for their own safety. It was Jugjivan who gave him the information about the trade-mark. There was very little retail sale of these goods in Bombay. The retailer sells from the *inner end*, leaving the stamp to the last, to show his customers. If any part of this stamp was more essential than another, it was the horse. The sample shown him was, he thought, stiffened shirting of Graham's. He could not say that the two samples were the same quality, without examining them, as the numbers were different. If a number other than 35,000 were put upon the first sample they would fetch a lower price. The number and the stamp must both go together. The witness was requested to examine certain samples of shirting, and pronounce his opinion upon them, as an expert.

Jadowjee Jugjeevun, a dealer in piece-goods and carrying on business under the name of Jujeevun and Hemraz, said that he orders out goods from England through Messrs. Graham and Co., Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co., and others. He had dealings with Messrs. Graham and Company for the past twenty-five years. He had only the monopoly for goods bearing the mark of (Exhibit A) from Messrs Graham and Company for the last six months. The Howajees are the principal purchasers of this kind of goods as Exhibit A. He had known the mark on Exhibit A, for the last seventeen years. This mark is a very favourite mark amongst Howajees. He had frequently sold goods personally to the Howajees The Howajees speak Hindostanee ; that is not their native language, Arabic is there native language. He never met a Howajee that could speak English. As a class, he witness was able to say, that the Howajees could not read nor write English. The stiffened grey sheitings with this mark on (Exhibit A) is their favourite mark. It is known amongst them as *Hushpee*. Witness did not know the meaning of that word. This mark on Exhibit A is known in the native market as *Godahna Kulha*, by Hindoos. He sometime ago ascertained that goods bearing the mark on Exhibit B. was being sold in the market. That was about a month and a half or two months ago. Up to that time these goods (exhibit A). fetched Rs. 4-3 a piece. Within the last two months there has been a fall of these goods (Exhibit A) He account for that fall because goods like Exhibit B were being sold at a lower price. He could only obtain latterly for these goods (Exhibit A) at Rs. 4 only per piece. The price which these goods (Exhibit B) was being sold at was Rs. 3-12 per piece. He brought this to the notice of Messrs. Graham and Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said it was not his prosecution but Messrs. Graham and Company's. At present he had the monopoly of these goods for the last six months. This monopoly will last until they both please to have it. If he received all his goods. He means on receipt of all the goods he had indented for. He indented for 200 bales about six months ago. He had no other arrangement with Messrs. Graham and Company except these 200 bales. The arrangement with Messrs. Graham and Co is at an end, as he received all his goods. He received the last of his goods about a month ago. He does a large business in the goods (Exhibit A). He did not care if other people carry on this business in opposition to him. It was he that bought these goods (Exhibit B) further hearing to Monday, the 24th instant, at 11 a.m.

At this stage the case was adjourned for

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

IN the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager, for the time being, of the Indian Agencies of the said Comptoir. He said :—

This is in the nature of a private Bill, and is a reproduction, in favour of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, of the legislation of 1864 and 1867 in favour of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, which has gone into liquidation. The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris is a French Banking Company, having its seat in Paris and constituted under French Law, which carries on business in British India. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act are not applicable to such a company ; but under a treaty entered into, on the 30th of April, 1862, between her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French, it was, among other things, agreed that the high contracting parties should mutually "grant to all Companies and other Associations, commercial, industrial, or finaacial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending the same, throughout the dominions and possessions of the other power, subject to the sole condition of conforming to the laws of such dominions and possessions."

The object of the Bill is to give the Comptoir National the benefit of this stipulation. It is clearly necessary, for the protection of this Bank and of those who have dealings with it, that no technical difficulties should stand in the way of its suing or being sued. The Bill accordingly provides that suits may be brought by or against the Comptoir National in the name of its Chief Manager, and under this designation is included an acting Chief Manager, and any person being or acting as Manager of the local Agency situated within the jurisdiction of the Court in which proceedings are taken. Analogous provisions are introduced for the purpose of facilitating criminal prosecutions. For the protection of persons dealing with the Comptoir National, the Chief Manager is required from time to time to file in the High Court memorials containing certain specified particulars, from which the public may derive information as to its constitution and operations. In all these respects the Bill follows the lines of Act VIII of 1864 and Act IX of 1867 under which the Comptoir d'Escompte worked satisfactorily for upwards of twenty years.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble introduced the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED —Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic Beauty and Value.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description. Can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15 Meadow Street.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS, act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 12 annas per phial. See Handbills containing certificates of cures which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay,

WANTED.—A WEIR'S PATENT FINISHER, or columns to suit same. Apply FINISHER, care of this Office,

CHIEF ENGINEER WANTED.— For a Steamer bound for British Columbia direct. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, DUBASHES, 16, Apollo Street.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as CHILDRENS' MAID, by a very Competent, and well-educated NATIVE NURSE. She can be well recommended by her present employer who is going home. Apply "C. G.," care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A LADIES MAID who can do needlework. Apply at the New Oriental Bank, ampart Row.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

WANTED, for Tansa Dam 2 smart NATIVE INSPECTORS and 1 ENGINEER'S CLERK Apply GLOVER & Co., Tansa.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR and 2½ stories of the HOUSE No. 54 Mody Bay, next to *Bombay Samachar*, inquire in the same house on third story.

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper storied airy bungalow, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon Apply on premises or to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 23, Church St. Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bazaars and native population not contiguous. Airy rooms and not low-pitched. to westerly breeze. Terms moderate. Table and fashion-

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

FOR SALE.—A real white first-class BULL-DOG. Apply to MAHOMED HUSSAIN KHAN, Ghans Bazar, No. 158, Umarkhady, Bombay,

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FOR SALE—C. B. PONY 13-1½ and DOG-CART recently re-varnished and re-cushioned with harness, lamps and coir mats complete. Price Rs. 400. Inquire of No. 3 0, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Aque-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,
PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS,
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84.
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN attending the RECEPTION at MAZAGON CASTLE, on the night of the 11th instant, are informed that their carriages should proceed by the Baboola Tank Road, past the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, over the Hancock Bridge, and along the Mazagon Road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th March, 1890.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made by BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.- LD. and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to, JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD. GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.
Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... ,, Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 55
18ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 59
Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.
Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazett* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF SALVED GOODS, NAILS, HINGES, POWRAS, SCALES, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs Lidbetter and Young, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the above goods, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 155, Nagdevie Street, (where the last fire took place), on account of the underwriters, the same comprising a quantity of powras, taper, hoes, China scales, English weights, sharp-point flat horse shoe, slate and wire nails, tinmen's rivets, wire panel pins, sofa springs, iron rice bowls, rice plates, Scotch butt hinges, tin plates, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 11th March 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

BEYOND the further decline of 1-16d. in Bar Silver in London at 44¼ per oz., noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, nochange from Friday's quotations took place on that day in any financial item. The latest news concerning Cotton and General Produce has been already chronicled in this column.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	10,42,453
" " Branches.....	Inc.	"	9,56,721
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	10,98,693
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,36,536
Loans.....	Inc.	"	17,01,172
Bills Discounted.....	Dec.	"	7,94,869
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	26,139
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Dec.	"	81,359

Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance stood on Saturday within a lakh of what it was at the close of the previous week, the figures which we give above show that there had meantime been some noticeable movement in the items given in the statement; for Loans had increased considerably, while Private Deposits had diminished materially, and though, on the other hand, there had been a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs in Bills Discounted, the net result was an increase in the trade demand of about 20 lakhs. The uncertain element, however, which lately affected the Bank's balance adversely, has had the opposite effect during the week covered by the statement; the expansion in the trade demand having been counterbalanced by an increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—The increased activity in this staple, which we noticed at the close of last week, has not been sustained to-day, and we report a decidedly quiet market again, little enquiry having been apparent from any quarter, and the purchases which have transpired not summing up much more than 500 bales. These have consisted of Bengals at Rs. 192; Dhulia, at Rs. 186½; Oona, at Rs. 205-8; and Verawul at Rs. 195. We call prices unaltered, though they lack, in many cases, the test of actual business.

The Wheat and Seed Markets have been closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,873	bales.
Wheat	11,441	cwts.
Linseed	10,853	"
Rapeseed	8,480	"
Gingelly.....	6,337	"
Ground Nuts	3,744	"
Castor Seed.....	2,372	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, with not much fresh business reported. Some engagements have been made in ready steamers for Cotton at £2 9s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at a further decline of 1-32d. all round. A moderate business has been doing in Merchants' Bills, at 1s. 5¼d. for three months' sight Credits for the last mail in March, and at 1s. 5 3-16d. for early April, 1s 5 1-16d. having been the rate for early May. Remittance has been quoted at 1s. 4 31-32d. for Telegraphic for early April transfer, but there is no enquiry. Calcutta is said to be unchanged, and is 3-32d. above this market. We quote ready

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	....1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Francs do.	....1·82½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone today, though without much increase in business, and rates have advanced 1-8 per cent., Fours being quoted at 98 11-16 for cash, and 99 3-16 for the account on the 31st instant. 100½, nominal, is still the rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes we have to make this evening are a decline of Rs. 30 in Presidency Cotton mill shares at Rs. 1,010; and of Rs. 10 in Ripon, at the same quotation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH. 10.

The Anchor Line s. s. Arabia arrived here from Bombay, on the 7th inst.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	70
4½ per cent. "	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver.....	44d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	7	18	0	31
Suez	10	7	1	1	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th March 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	51	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	49	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Private telegrams in code or cypher for Kotonou (Porto Novo) on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited at present.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9.

10 p.m.	77·5

MONDAY, MARCH 10.

6 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	80·8
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	82·5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 10.—The barometer has risen over the greater part of north-western and central India, but fallen over the south and east of the Peninsula, Bengal, and Burma the rise in Punjab and Sind being rapid. Pressure is relatively high in the Punjab, and along the foot of the Himalayas, but low over the Peninsula and the Bay. The area of distribution is very irregular. Winds are very variable, except in the Carnatic, where they are south, easterly. Temperature has fallen, except in the Peninsula and parts of the North-West Provinces. The mean is below the normal except at Madras. Weather is unsettled and cloudy except on the Peninsula, where fine slight showers have fallen in Bengal, east Punjab, and one or two other places in the Peninsula. Snow has fallen at Simla. The eather remains unsettled allover the northern and central parts of India, but fine over the Peninsula.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—March 10, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of J. W. Brown, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—March 10, at 12 noon, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, vice Consul for Persia, aged 79 years, deeply regretted. Funeral takes place this morning at 7 a.m. at his residence, Nawab's Tank Road, Mazagon.

MODY—March 10, at her residence at Nowrosjee Wadia's house, Kavasjee Patel Street, Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody, and daughter of the late Eduljee Framjee Albless, aged 80. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this afternoon (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JARBO—March 2, at Ranchi, the wife of J T Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—HARNACK—March 6, at Saint John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev E B Hyde, Edward Kraest Clarke, to Emmeline, second daughter of J H Harnack.

DEATH.

JARBO—March 3, at Ranchi, infant daughter of J T Jarbo.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890.

THE massing of Russian troops on the Chinese frontier has created such alarm at Pekin that orders have been issued for the concentration in Manchuria of forces to resist a possible aggression on that side. This particular danger has been anticipated for some time past by Chinese statesmen, and the Imperial decree issued by the Czar providing for the commencement of the Siberian railway, of which a branch will closely approach the Chinese territory, has been regarded with considerable apprehension. It would seem that for some reason or other the Russian Government is not disposed to wait until the railway is constructed to resume the forward movement which has already detached from the Celestial Empire large part of the region watered by the Amoor. It is possible that this acceleration of an inevitable aggression is due to the possibility that if time be given the Siberian railway towards the Chinese frontier may be met by an equivalent strategic line, a project which even now the Chinese are already giving serious consideration. It is not exactly to the statesmen of the Empire which sought for safety from northern aggression in the construction of the Great Wall of China which has been for centuries one of the wonders of the world, that one would readily turn for an elucidation of the principles on which so momentous a question can be settled at as to the danger or otherwise of connecting two neighbouring Empires by railways to and across the frontiers. The clear-sighted and energetic Governor of Formosa, whose first measure upon his appointment to that position after the French attempt on the Island, was the construction of a railway which could facilitate the movement of troops to a given point if menaced with a new descent strongly insists in his memorial to the Empress to which we have recently referred, that the one guarantee against foreign aggression is to be found in the building of railways which will enable the troops of different provinces to be rapidly moved to the defence of any distant point which may be selected for attack. He deals with the problem with complete mastery of the principles which have in Europe been accepted by all the Powers, the weakest as well as the most aggressive, as the means best calculated to meet the dangers inseparable from the vicinity of an armed and ambitious neighbour. In India we have been slow to realise what is an axiom in Europe that railways assist the defence even more than they help an invading host, and it cannot be matter of surprise that in China it is found necessary to argue at considerable length to remove the impression that the contrary is the case. The Chinese Governor indeed states that he never thought it possible that there could be a misgiving that railways would facilitate invasion. He points out that the improvement of firearms have rendered sea-ports and fortresses of little account and that Austria, France, Russia, and Germany are linked with one another "like the teeth of dogs," iron roads going lengthwise and crosswise between the different capitals. Yet the existence of these railways does not make it easy to move an army from one capital to another. If it did the nations would be incessantly at war, and the stronger Powers would swallow up the weaker ones. The assertion that an enemy is deterred from invasion by the fear of mountains and streams, and the obstructions of ditches, while railways would enable him to transport arms and ammunition a cross the country, is disposed of by pointing out that once the harbour of Taku is occupied there are neither mountains, streams, forests, nor ditches to prevent an enemy from marching on Pekin. The true way to defend the capital is to have a railway to reinforce the troops at Taku and Tientsin, in time of war, and in time of peace to enable the troops to be brought together for drill and manœuvres, and thus accustom them to act as one body. As for the objection that the construction of railways would involve the destruction of houses and the removal of graveyards, the answer is that if railways are necessary for the conveyance of troops and the defence of the country, the disturbance of a few houses and the removal of a few graveyards need not trouble the Government. Seeing that even British administrators deal very tenderly with vested interests of this particular class, and that in Bombay the proposal to open up new burial grounds outside the city give rise to a good deal of emotion, we may well be surprised that a Chinese Governor should go the length of informing the Empress in this connection that important considerations must be weighed as well as trivial, and the Government should not suffer idle objections to interfere with great schemes. It is a not uncommon practice, he points out, to remove tombs, and re-inter bodies. Why should not this be done when there is an important reason for it, and the expenses of removal are paid by the State? Governments, when they undertake war, are obliged to sacrifice even life and treasure to secure success. This is very cogent and vigorous reasoning. Other considerations are then urged. Strong neighbours are not indisposed to quarrel with China presuming upon her unpreparedness. If railways connect the coast line with the interior so that the troops of any province can be strengthened at will, peace may be secured for myriads of years, for foreigners will not brave the wind and billows of the sea to incur the risk of defeat. "Thus," writes the memorialist, "for the protection of the people's interest, nothing can equal the railway." The reply to the objection that railways will deprive cart-owners and boat-owners and crews of their livelihood is that the railway will be the main lines of transport only, and that the lateral traffic will be carried on as before, but with augmented volume. The writer dwells forcibly on the fact that the Russian Government has decided upon the construction of the Siberian railway which will have a station at Tchita, not far from the Amoor river. Apparently foreseeing the present movement on the frontier the memorialist stated that the mouths of the Russians are watering for the eastern Provinces of China, and he urged that it is absolutely necessary to make preparations while China and Russia are still at peace:—"Without railways no effective resistance can be opposed and subsequent regrets will be unavailing."

THE future of the Bombay mill industry would be so closely affected by the establishment of prosperous rivalry in China and Japan that a good deal of interest attaches to the condition of the industry in the Farther East. China is still, so far as actual competition is concerned, what the French Minister called "a negligeable quantity," though the Government, it has recently been reported, have sent home orders for the machinery for a mill which is to be put up in Canton before next winter, and which, if it succeeds, will be the forerunner of several which the Chinese Government contemplate erecting. In Japan, however, competition already exists, and it is being carried on in an enterprising way. We have had placed at our disposal, through the courtesy of a Bombay millowner, a list of the mills already working in Japan. Of these nine are new or in course of construction, while twelve have lately had large additions to the number of spindles running in them. It is clear from this list, not only that the mill industry is extending widely in the country, but that it is undergoing an important change. The change we refer to is the substitution of mills with large productive power for small ones. Until recently the Japanese mills were for the most part supplied with a number of spindles far below the minimum which could be worked with profit in India or anywhere else. Thus, in the list before us, one mill had as small a number of spindles as 1,136; six had only two thousand each. There was one, at Osaka, with over 32,000 spindles, but there were only four others with more than ten thousand, and the twenty-six mills that were working six months ago gave a total of only 152,000 spindles—a spinning power not greater than that of four or five first-class Bombay mills. But now all this has been changed. The Osaka mill is adding twenty-eight thousand spindles to its plant, bringing up the total to 60,000, which is also the number in a new mill at Setsu. A 10,000 spindle mill at Naniwa is adding 40,000 to the 15,000; at Tennusa 30,000 are being added; while the Kanegafuchi mill, with under twelve thousand spindles, is adding another 48,000. Japan, therefore, will shortly have three mills with 60,000 spindles each, these three exceeding in productive power the whole of the twenty-six mills that were running six months ago. The additions to the plant of the older mills make in the aggregate 1,95,840 new spindles; the new mills and mills in course of construction total up to 1,98,000 spindles. When the extensions and the mills in course of erection are completed, the Japanese mill industry will be represented by 5,45,000 spindles—a little more than a third of the number of spindles at work in the mills in the island of Bombay. But the figures alone do not accurately represent the productive power of the Japanese mills. Sixteen out of the twenty-six in operation last September worked the full twenty-four hours of the day, the electric light enabling them, with double shifts, to keep the machinery continually going. Others were kept going for twenty-two hours a day and only a minority worked the ordinary day-light hours. The particulars that are given of the consumption of cotton show that 280,000 kanmai were consumed in September last, the kanmai being equal to 8⅓ pounds, while the production was 246,181 kanmai. The counts spun range from twelves to sixteens the nearest available cotton being of short staple, and unsuitable for any higher counts. Much of the cotton worked comes from India. The Japanese yarn is able to command higher rates than that of corresponding counts from Bombay. The latest report gives the official rate for local spinnings at 92 dollars per bale, though sales were being made in the open market at the end of January at 90 dollars. At the same time, the rates of Bombay 16s ranged from 76½ dollars to 81¼ dollars, and twenties from 77 dollars to 83½ dollars. The quality of the Bombay yarn, no doubt, gives it a position in the market against the cheaper local counts; but the enterprize of the Japanese capitalist, and the skill of Japanese labour, aided by an import duty of four and a half dollars a bale, have to be seriously reckoned with. It is not reassuring to have to add that while the Japanese are competing more closely with us, the competition of Indian producers among themselves will shortly become more keen than ever. In the course of the current year not fewer than twelve new mills will be at work in Bombay, and it is a question of some importance where the additional product is to find a market. Apparently it will not find one in Japan.

A GENTLEMAN who can claim to have made a hundred noses deserves well of his country if ever man did. This is the record of Dr. Tribhowandass Motichund, the Chief Medical Officer of the Junagadh State, who relates his experiences in rhinoplasty in a hand-book bearing that title which has just been printed in Junagadh. Such an experience must be very exceptional, even in India; in Europe, where vitriol-throwing makes nose-cutting a superfluous revenge upon a rival, it is scarcely ever heard of, and though rhinoplasty is not unknown—Dr. Erichsen has something to say about it in one of his manuals—it is usually resorted to to repair a loss arising from secondary causes. Junagadh was at one time favourably situated for acquiring facility in the art of restoring mutilated noses, for the Makranis who troubled the State were much given to nasal mutilation as a means of striking terror into the hearts of the villagers whom they visited. The last of these marauders has, however, long since been hunted down, and though nose-cutting will not go out of fashion, either in Native or British territory in India, we are not likely to hear of dacoits providing subjects for Dr. Tribhowandas' rhinoplastic care in the Junagadh State hospital. While jealousy, family strife, and conjugal unhappiness are to be found in the Indian villages mutilations of this kind will continue to hold their place in the records of Indian crime. Dr. Tribhowandas has some harrowing tales to tell, but he wisely keeps them to himself. He contents himself with saying generally that the victim is either tied up and the weapon is applied, inflicting a thorough cut; he is attacked while asleep; or he may be held down by a gang of marauders while the mutilation is being perpetrated. Dr. Tribhowandas' century of operations constitute him an authority upon the fortunately little known process of replacing lost noses. We cannot follow him in his account of his experiences, but it may be said that after the first ten or twelve operations he abandoned the method of dissecting the skin of the cheek in order to provide material for repairing the mutilated member, and has since invariably dissected flaps from the forehead, the results in these cases being in every way more satisfactory. The operator evidently takes pride in his own handiwork; in his notes on one case he tells us that "the new nose presents a nice and symmetrical appearance"; in another case the entry is "flap well united and forms an excellent looking nose." In both cases the outrage had been perpetrated by the husband. The photographs with which the book is illustrated, showing the patients before and after the operation, exhibit a tendency to make the new nose a little larger than the old one, and of course the cicatrix on the forehead which remains after the dissection of the skin is an enduring disfigurement. Rhinoplasty, for all that, is a blessing, and the maker of a hundred new noses, as we have said, deserves well of his country.

AN edition of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has been published with a commentary by Mr. Basil Scott and Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, baristers-at-law. The commentary elucidates the legal effect of the different provisions of this comprehensive Municipal Code, and gives a digest of cases bearing on difficult points. The decisions of the High Court and judgments of the English Courts on recondite points of civic administration are summarised and their bearing on the different Sections of the Act are clearly pointed out. Such a work was much needed, and it will be welcomed not only by the Municipal staff and lawyers, but by the more numerous class of those who as owners or occupiers of property are interested in knowing the exact limits of their obligations and their rights.

WE are very happy to learn that a movement has been initiated by the numerous friends of Dr. Henry Vandyke Carter with a view to commemorate his name in connection with the signal service to suffering humanity by scientific researches in medicine. A meeting has been convened for Monday evening next at the Grant Medical College, at which his Excellency the Governor will preside.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, the new Commander-in-Chief, has sent down 50 horses to Bombay. His Excellency has forwarded Rs. 1,500 subscription to the Poona Hunt. Sir George Greaves is not only an energetic soldier, but an enthusiastic sportsman and used to be a keen polo player.

THE dinner at the Byculla Club to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor takes place on Thursday, the 27th inst. Any member of the Club wishing to be present and who has not already subscribed, should send an early intimation to the Honorary Secretary.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation it was resolved to present H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught with an address on his departure. It was also resolved to present H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor with a farewell address. After some discussion it was resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards illuminations &c., on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince to this city.

LADY REAY yesterday distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, and his Excellency the Governor, who presided, in addressing the assembly, congratulated the lady superintendent on the results of education at the school. He admired the exhibition of calisthenics he had seen, which for young girls, he considered of the highest importance, and promised a prize for a lawn-tennis championship in connection with the school. He was also greatly pleased with the pupils' proficiency in English, which he considered absolutely necessary in High Schools in India. Mr. P. M. Mehta, in proposing a vote of thanks to T. E. Lord and Lady Reay, said female education was one of the most important matters they had to deal with, although his Excellency was inclined to give precedence to technical education. His Excellency, in reply, however, said he had never on any occasion given precedence to technical education over any other branch of education, and concluded by saying both Lady Reay and himself were deeply grateful for the assistance they had received from the Parsee community in their efforts for the public good.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday the president announced that Mr. Harkissandass Narrotumdass, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsey had been elected members of the Standing Committee in place of those who had retired.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a patho-bacteriological laboratory in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, which was announced to take place today, has been postponed to Tuesday next the 18th inst., in consequence of the lamentable death of Lady Sakarbai Petit. H. E. the Governor, Lord Reay, will distribute diplomas to the students of the Bombay Veterinary College, on the same day, and will also formally open the Isolation Ward in the compound of the hospital, on the same occasion.

"As regards the Horse and Cattle Show," writes the honorary secretary, "it is most satisfactory that a good number of entries have been made in the several classes, and that there will probably be a very fine collection of animals. As usual in matters of this kind, the Chiefs of Kathiawar have been well to the fore. The awards offered for driving and jumping, as well as for teams and tandems, ought to attract our Bombay and Poona horsemen."

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-three days, and Mr. C. Cuthbertson is appointed to act for him. Mr. A. Phillips, standing counsel, is granted leave to the 27th of November; and Mr. R. L. Upton, Solicitor to Government, for eight months, Mr. W. K. Eddis officiating for Mr. Upton. The services of the Rev. G. A. Ford, Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

RECENTLY some disaffected members of the Omar Khan Khel section of the Malikdin Khel Afridis committed some minor offences in the Khyber, and also in the Peshawur district. The tribe has been called to book through the controlling maliks or headmen, and a satisfactory settlement by the imposition of fines has been effected. The incidents were trivial in themselves, and were the outcome, as usual, of dissatisfaction with one of the maliks as to the distribution of pass allowances.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"We hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the appointment to the Karachi Naval Volunteers, of a naval drill and gunnery instructor; and the armament of the Manora with a quick-firing gun. The corps is also to receive a monthly allowance of Rs 50, to meet the expenses of steam launches for the conveyance of members to and from the drill-ship, and for use in instruction in boating. These concessions will, doubtless, do much to make the corps popular, and to bring about what we all desire, namely, efficiency. The Government of India has recently ruled, too, that Naval volunteers are to take precedence of all branches of the Volunteer land force; so this is also likely to give an impetus to the Naval movement. So far, the movement in Karachi has been very satisfactory indeed, reflecting much credit on the promoters and Government alike, and we hope it will be crowned with the success it deserves."

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH WORKMEN AND RUSSIAN EXILES.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A mass meeting of twenty-five thousand workmen was held in Hyde Park yesterday protested against the Russian system of exile to Siberia without previous trial, and passed a resolution asking the English Government to intercede in their behalf.

MR. PARNELL'S NEW ACTION.

Mr. Parnell has determined to prosecute the *Exeter Gazette* for copying the *Times'* first accusations against him, based on the forged documents.

The libel complained of appeared the day after its publication in the columns of the *Times*.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Mr. J. Sinclair, (G. L.) who has represented Ayr District in Parliament since June last year has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Messrs. Browne and Wingrove, bullion dealers, have failed for three hundred thousand pounds. It is expected they will be able to pay their creditors in full.

A CLERICAL CONVICT.

Canon Baynes of Bristol has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour, on a charge of robbery.

OBITUARY.

Sir Peter Coats.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 10.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

(SECOND CHANCES.)

SECOND HEAT.—Won by Mr. Symons on Myra.

FINAL SALMON PONY CUP.

Won by Mr. Birdwood's Old Boots, ridden by Mr. Symons, representing Mr. Birdwood, who was disabled.

The competition for the Guzerat Cup will extend to Tuesday.

THE CHINESE AMBAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The Chinese Amban reaches Calcutta at noon to-morrow.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

The passing of the Railway Bill will possibly be delayed, as it has been found necessary at the last moment to make further reference to the Home Government.

THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION.

The *Pioneer* says there are no grounds for the impression that a Minister for Education in India will be appointed.

THE POLICE REORGANISATION QUESTION.

The Government of India will shortly issue orders on the police reorganization question to the Local Government.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The Director-General of Telegraphs, his Personal Assistant, and the Director of Traffic only will go to Simla this year; and in the Postal Department only the Director-General and his Personal Assistant.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment before a full bench this morning, said that the Judge who presided at the trial of O'Hara misdirected the jury in stating that Gouldsborough was not an accomplice in fact; he was an accomplice within the meaning of the law. This strong expression of opinion on the part of the Judge as to Gouldsborough, had very probably influenced the jury considerably, and therefore their lordships considered that they should, acting on the powers conferred on them by the law, review the case. Mr. Justice Norris followed and said that if those who defended O'Hara put before him the law as expounded by Mr. Woodroffe, he would not have charged the jury as he did. Mr. Woodroffe was heard as regards the facts. His contention was that the circumstances of the case were such that a lesser penalty laid down by the law would meet the ends of justice. Mr. Phillips was addressing in reply when the Court rose for the day.

THE MOORE-NORTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

The Moore-Norton case was resumed to-day. Norton was severely cross-examined by Mr. Grant. Mr. Firth, a Government official, who dined at Norton's house with Bourne and Norton, was called, but remembered nothing of the conversation. The Advocate-General then addressed the Court on behalf of Norton, urging that the suit was brought without asking Norton for any explanation or apology. He criticised Bourne's evidence, and argued that Norton had not done more than his duty while connected with the Municipality. He contended the charge had not been proved, and that Norton was entitled to costs. Mr. Wedderburn replied for the plaintiff. The Judge will deliver his judgment a few days hence. During the course of the case the Judge intimated that he by no means approved of Norton's conduct in writing remarks in newspapers about the case and persons concerned.

THERE will soon be twenty-four electric launches on the Upper Thames. An electric launch dispenses with boiler, furnace, and engines, which take up so much room on steam launches. No stoker or engineer is needed. The charged motors are laid along the keel, beneath the flooring of the hold, and the launch need not slow up for sixty miles; and then it can replenish its storage batteries at one of the many stations *en route*. The largest electric ship on the Upper Thames cost £2,000, is sixty-five feet long, carries sixty passengers, and can be hired at sixty guineas a week.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

AMONG the small but industrious group of M.P.s, who take a special interest in Indian affairs, considerable interest has been manifested by the appearance of Viscount Cross as a rival of Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Plowden. I was talking in the lobby of the House of Commons on Monday afternoon to one of the group, Sir Roper Lethbridge, when Mr. Bradlaugh joined us, and mentioned that the Secretary of State within an hour or two would introduce a Bill into the House of Lords for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils. The junior member for Northampton was, I will not say excited, but in high spirits. He had just left Mr. Akers Douglas, and if I understood Mr. Bradlaugh correctly, the introduction of the Government measure at this precise moment was the result of a compact. Lord Cross, instead of postponing legislation on this subject, as was the case last year, until a period of the Session when it could not be pursued, puts the ordinary machinery into motion at the earliest opportunity, and Mr. Bradlaugh, in consideration of his lordship's promptness, abstained from harassing Mr. W. H. Smith by proposing an Indian amendment to the Address. A visit to the gilded chamber enabled me to obtain confirmation of the report, but I ascertained that the Bill would not be introduced until Thursday. A summons to Windsor to present the new Portuguese Minister necessitated a further delay until this (Friday) afternoon. The notice on the agenda is as follows:—"The Viscount Cross. To call attention to the provisions of the Act regulating the numbers and functions of the several Councils in India, and to present a Bill." Should the measure pass, the changes it will bring about are likely to be one of the most important events of Lord Harris's reign as Governor of Bombay. It is, therefore, not inappropriate that a measure for enlarging the numbers and powers of the Council over which his lordship presides for five years should be brought in on the day that he is entertained by the Northbrook Club. Mr. Bradlaugh has been fortunate in having his Bill printed quite early. It is numbered 56, and is I fancy the longest measure that so far has issued from the press of the printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. It comprises nineteen pages and forty-four clauses. I have not carefully examined it or compared it with the original, of which I sent you a summary a fortnight ago; but I believe that it has not undergone in the meantime any material alteration.

Lord Harris was nearly prostrate with a cold at the end of last week, about the fourth or fifth I believe this winter. Although the season has been a mild one, on the whole, the number of persons who have suffered from colds apart from the Russian influenza, has been quite phenomenal. His lordship, I presume, is better, for I see that he was among those who went down to Chiselhurst yesterday to pay a last tribute of respect to the late Earl Sydney. Although they belonged to different political camps, Earl Sydney had a great respect for Lord Harris, and when the Kentish dinner to your new Governor was first projected, it was hoped that as Lord Lieutenant of the county the lamented peer might be able to preside. When it was found that the state of Earl Sydney's health made such an expectation hopeless, Viscount Cranbrook consented to take the chair. Earl Sydney's death can hardly be described as a political loss, for although he was a useful party man his influence, except in his own country and in Royal circles, was not great. He held Mr. Gladstone in considerable veneration, and although the late Earl never "ratted" he distrusted the Home Rule policy of his former chief. It is at Court that Lord Sydney will be most missed. Of late years Viscount Cross had shared with Lord Sydney the duty of advising the Sovereign in certain important matters outside the domain of politics, and the Secretary of State for India will now be almost indispensable. Fortunately, the duties of the head of the Indian Department do not appear to be heavy, so that he has plenty of time for other occupations. The same may be said of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary whose work partly consists of trying to keep Mr. Bradlaugh quiet.

The Quaker Baronet, Sir Joseph Pease, is again on the war-path, and intends when an opportunity occurs to call attention to the Indian opium traffic, the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal, and the manufacture of opium by the Government of India. He will conclude with the usual motion "That this House is of opinion that the system by which a large portion of the Indian opium revenue is raised, is morally indefensible; and would urge upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy in British India except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and should at the same time take measures to prevent any increase in the production of Malwa opium."

Among the minor topics of Parliamentary gossip this week, is the maiden speech of Mr. Seymour Keay. There are points of resemblance between Dr. Clark and Mr. Keay, and it was perfectly natural that the member for Caithness should find a backer in the member for Elgin and Nairn. Mr. Seymour Keay is nothing, if not original, and he can boast—he probably will—that he is the only member in modern times who has been called to order three times in a maiden speech. I am indebted to a not unfriendly critic for a lively account of Mr. Keay's *debut* as a senator, which I deeply regret to state I had not the happiness to see myself. Mr. Gladstone arrived whilst Mr. Keay was speaking. On learning who the speaker was, the Liberal leader moved to the end of the front Opposition bench as he is in the habit of doing, when Mr. Parnell or any other prominent man below the gangway is on his legs. He soon, however, grew tired of listening, and he became absorbed for nearly an hour in a recent symposium on Home Rule in the "Westminster Review." If Mr. Keay were of a retiring disposition, what follows might cause him to blush. The hon. member "created a slight sensation amongst conventional members by wearing his overcoat. This overcoat played a prominent part in the House. The new member hesitated as whether or not he should go out and leave it in the cloak-room, but eventually fearing that his turn to speak might come while he was away, he took it off in the House, and placed it on the back of the bench in front of him. Members stared in wonder at this innovation, and they smiled when their new colleague put his hat above his overcoat. Then he took the manuscript of his speech from his pocket, and first tried it inside the hat, and then on the crown of the hat. In neither case was the result satisfactory. Mr. Keay consequently flitted to the small cross seat in front of the Serjeant-at-Arms, facing the Speaker. Here he placed his coat and his hat and his MSS. The Serjeant-at-Arms looked at him gravely, but said nothing. Mr. Esselmont, however, had the kindness to warn the elect of Moray and Nairn that he could not address the House from a cross bench. Once more Mr. Keay had to move. He returned to the far end of the third bench below the gangway and again made elaborate arrangements with coat, hat, and MSS." When he rose to address the House every eye—every Scotch eye—"was turned upon him." He spoke "with coolness and with literary accuracy, but in a monotone." "He might have produced," we are told, "a better impression, if he had been less cool. As it was, his 'address' met with a chilling reception." I will not weary your readers by repeating what is said about his earlier difficulties with the Speaker, who evidently felt himself compelled much against his wish to call the hope of the Land Nationalists to order. "Having spoken for 35 minutes, Mr. Keay was again stopped by the Speaker, and informed that he had not said anything relevant to the particular amendment. The new member was about to explain what his object was, but a very sharp 'Order, order' from Mr. Peel startled him. Thereupon he explained that he had not had time to prepare his 'address' as he was only asked last night to second the amendment, and with this explanation, and a regretful glance at the unused manuscript, he subsided." There is a rumour, which I give for what it is worth, that Mr. Conybeare is by no means pleased at the appearance of another Richmond in the field.

LORD REAY AT ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, took place last evening, in the Framji Cowasji Institute. H. E. the Governor presided, and Lady Reay distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. Amongst the others present were H. H. Jungeeshaw, the Persian Consul General, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Badrudin Tyebjee, P. M. Mehta, M. C. Murzban, Y. M. Kelkar, C. M. Cursetjee, K. R. Cama, Atmaram Pandurang, K. N. Kabraji, D. R. Chichgar, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, and Cowasjee Hormusjee.

On the arrival of T. E. Lord and Lady Reay four young Parsee girls stepped to the front of the platform and recited an address of welcome to their Excellencies, recounting the good they had done during their residence in Bombay for education, and dwelling on how her Ladyship had seconded his Excellency's efforts in female education.

Mr. J. C. Cama in a report reviewing the history of the school, said: That during the past year, amongst several distinguished visitors who came to see the Alexandra Institution was H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, who expressed himself highly gratified at the work of the school, and has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards its endowment fund. Another liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 is made by our worthy citizen Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who thus becomes a life governor under the rules of the institution. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been received from our president, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, in memory of his late father to form part of the endowment fund. A Port Trust Bond for 500 Rupees has been sent by one of our directors, Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, to found a prize in memory of his daughter Bai Jumnabai. The following few excerpts from the reports of the gentlemen who have kindly examined the school during the past years will help to show your Excellency how the school has been progressing. In 1889 Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, remarks: "The school is well managed and taught, and on the occasion of my inspection I found abundant evidence that a year's conscientious work had been done. The school is fortunate in its head mistress and her assistants." Messrs. Savage, Principal, Cathedral High School, and Dadabhoy P. Master, late of Fort High School, report:—"We have much pleasure in stating that the general state of the school appears to be highly satisfactory and the examination gave abundant proof that the teaching was thoroughly sound and efficient. The behaviour of the girls under examination was excellent. The discipline of the school was good. Of the 53 pupils presented, 50 passed under all heads. This result is indeed satisfactory." The last examinations were conducted by Mr. Savage and Mr. Framjee Bomonjee (proprietor, Bombay High School.) It will be observed that Mr. Savage was again asked to examine in order to test the progress made by the school since the previous examination by him. In their report on 25th January 1890, the examiners say:—"We have much pleasure in stating that the school appears to us to be in a highly efficient condition, and that the results reflect great credit on Miss Swanseger and her assistants. The English was excellent. The girls read with fluency, accuracy and intelligence. The recitation, as a rule, was clear and spirited—in Standard VI it was excellent. The essay writing on the whole was good, there was, however, a want of method, a frequency of repetition, and in some instances a tendency towards ornate language. The translation in all the classes, except the Standard I, and the preparatory class, was good and reflects much credit on the teachers. In mathematics though there is an appreciable improvement since last year, the lower standards require much attention. The girls in the higher standards have made satisfactory progress. In history and geography the classes did excellently. The behaviour of the children was good, that of the senior girls was indeed excellent, and left nothing to be desired." In French the examiner this year was Signor Pedraza so well known in Bombay. Though the French class is a recent innovation, Signor Pedraza is able to report as under:—"I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the general progress which has been made by the pupils after so short a period of tuition, which reflects much credit not only on their intelligence and industry, but also on the efficient manner in which Miss Gazdar and Miss D'Arcy have conducted their studies. The IV Standard have not yet gone very far, but the little they have learnt, they know well. As for the senior class, consisting of Standards V. and VI, I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best elementary classes I have examined in Bombay." Dr. Emma Ryder and Miss Anna Ballard have kindly examined the pupils in music, needle-work, and calisthenics; their reports show that very satisfactory progress has been achieved in all these subjects. Before concluding we feel constrained to point out that in spite of our best efforts to keep it well abreast of modern educational requirements, this institution is by no means yet, as largely patronized as it should be. We trust, however, that in course of time as the new arrangements become better known, the school will attract an increasing number of pupils: and in this connection we would briefly call your attention to the following facts and particulars. The Albert Hall is, it will be admitted, admirably situated. It is within easy reach of Dhobie Talao, and it is very handy for residents in the Fort; its sanitary condition is under the supervision of the Government Executive Engineer, so as to leave nothing to be desired on that score; it has a good play-ground—a great desideratum in a school, and ample accommodation for 200 pupils; since the beginning of last year we have spared no cost in putting the school on the footing of a Government High School, so that whereas formerly Rs. 200 covered our monthly expenses, at present our expenditure amounts to more than double that sum owing to the requisite strengthening of our teaching staff and the necessity of keeping it fully efficient for the purpose of the higher education now imparted in this institution. The teaching staff consists of a competent Lady Superintendent, and well-trained lady assistants, besides a teacher of mathematics and science who has taken high honours in those subjects in the Bombay University, and a drawing-master trained in the Government School of Arts, and well-known for his talent in this line. The course of studies is directed by no less an educational authority than Mr. D. N. Wadia, and the general arrangement and conduct of the school is under the care of Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee, whose name, we may justly say, is a household word in our native circles, both Parsee and Hindu, and is ample guarantee for the moral bringing up of the girls admitted in our school. Yet with all this—for some cause difficult to fathom—our school-roll instead of showing more than the full complement of pupils seldom takes the number over 70; and the receipts, as may be expected, fall far short of the expenditure, even after we add to it the uncertain income derived by letting (as is done by other neighbouring schools) a portion of our premises. Our financial condition, it will be perceived, is thus by no means flourishing. We therefore avail ourselves of this opportunity of appealing to all enlightened friends of reform among us to come forward to promote and extend the usefulness of so valuable an institution as this, almost the first in all India to undertake the great cause of female education. They cannot do this more effectively in their own interest as also those of their communities than by sending to it, the female members of their families of a school-going age as largely as possible. We would specially draw the attention of our Hindu friends to the value of such help and co-operation. The Alexandra Institution owes a portion of its endowment fund to the enlightened liberality of several Hindu gentlemen, and the board of directors are desirous of doing everything in their power to adopt all measures which might be necessitated by the requirements of Hindu girls. Gujrati-speaking Hindu girls will find the course of studies prescribed in this school, the Gujrati language being the medium of instruction, most suitable; whilst we are prepared to introduce the teaching of Mahrathi as soon as our Mahrathi-speaking Hindu friends come forward to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the institution.

The pupils then went through a programme of music and recitations in English and Gujerati. The English songs were all very well rendered, a marked feature being the clearness with which the words were spoken, every syllable being distinctly heard. Some Kindergarten songs and calisthenic exercises were remarkably well performed. A pianoforte solo and a recitation in French deserve special mention. The pupils concluded their part of the programme by singing in chorus "The Harvest Home."

His Excellency, in addressing the assembly, said: Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—There is a custom in England that the memory of the pious founder is drunk in silence. Here the memory of the pious founder is honoured not in silence but by the very good work that we have seen here—applause—and if the pious founder had been allowed to live so long, I think, he would have been extremely pleased with the performance of his foundation. The school evidently is in very good hands; and I wish to congratulate the lady superintendent on the results of her tuition. I am entitled to do so, not only by this rather cursory observation but by the reports, which give the opinion of gentlemen, who have made a searching investigation of the merits of the school. Now I must return to the pious founder, because it is extremely desirable in this great city that the memory of the pioneers of movements of this kind should not be forgotten, but should be held in honour as the French say—we have heard a French recitation, and therefore I may use the vernacular words—*pour encourager les autres*—to encourage others to come forward and to do likewise, to follow in his steps. And we must realise how much easier the path of reformers is in the present day than it was in the past. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And I am glad that a response to this assertion comes from those reformers, Mr. Telang and Mr. Mehta, who are present here (applause), and that they admit that in their efforts to reform, they have not to meet with anything like the difficulties the late Mr. Manockjee had to meet when he planted the standard of female education in this Presidency, and therefore it is extremely appropriate that the last occasion on which Lady Reay will have the great pleasure of giving rare prizes to girls, should be in this school in Bombay. (Applause.) I am not sure that even Mr. Manockjee with his foresight was aware how extremely important this institution would be at the present time. For this reason, I am not sure that Mr. Manockjee could foresee the extraordinarily rapid progress which has been made by the small section of the Parsee community. (Applause.) There are few things which have been such a matter of constant surprise and constant gratification to me during those five years, than to see the energy, the assiduity, and the success with which Parsee youths have attempted to improve themselves (applause); and if on a recent occasion they were victorious, I am sure that no one rejoiced more than their opponents (applause), because it has always been a maxim in English games, that the victor was most heartily congratulated by those whom he had conquered. (Applause.) And that tradition, I am sure, will also be the tradition amongst Parsee gentlemen, but the fact that there is this progress among the small section of the Parsee community, makes it all the more necessary that the female section of the community should be allowed to enter into the race, and not be handicapped. No situation would be more serious for the Parsee community than if Parsee gentlemen came home from England, or even without having been to England, carried off the educational prizes in this Presidency and then had to ask this question: "Now, where is the young lady who is fit to help me in my further career?" That is a very important question for all sections of the community at this moment. (Mr. Justice Telang: Hear, hear.) I am glad to recognise the voice of my friend Mr Telang, who accepts that challenge for the ladies of the Hindu world, (applause) and I am quite sure if there is a Mahomedan gentleman present he will accept the challenge, too. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But it is a fact that for the Parsee section of the community at this moment it is one of the greatest problems they have to solve, and therefore I am extremely sorry to hear that this school has only 70 instead of 170 pupils. Why it should so, is a question to which I cannot give an answer, and of which I have heard no solution, and which can only be settled satisfactorily in one way, and that is that when Lord Harris pays a visit and distributes prizes to this institution, he should be able to congratulate this school on a large increase of its numbers. Now with regard to physical exercise, I was extremely pleased to see the calisthenics, and I am sorry we shall not be able to see a lawn-tennis match. (Laughter and applause.) I shall, however, be very glad to give a prize for a lawn-tennis championship to this school. (Loud applause.) With regard however to this question of games, I wish to speak a few words of caution. The question has often arisen, where must we draw the line. Now I shall tell you where to draw the line. I have noticed as a result of education in certain English schools, that boys were so keen about their games that the moment they began to play a game they were unforgiving for any mistake made on their side. Their accuracy and thoroughness in games were marvellous, but the moment they made a mistake in their lessons, it was looked upon as a mere trifle. Now if a game is to result in frame of mind, which considers everything unimportant except skill, then we have reached a stage in which the fitness of things no longer obtains. Here in India danger in play is not imminent, and I believe we are still in the happy condition of equilibrium. Now one thing in this school has been placed in the forefront, and it ought to be placed in the forefront of all schools of this kind, and that is the excellence of English. (Applause.) It is absolutely necessary that in all our high schools,—and I fully accept this school as a high school—the greatest attention should be paid to this subject. In this school you have the immense advantage of having an English headmistress, which is an advantage most of the high schools of this Presidency have not. In this school you also aim at thoroughness in history and geography. A curious fact which the report brings out is that the science which of all others requires most accuracy and thoroughness, is the one which the examiners say requires much attention—mathematics. This is a very curious fact, and to a certain extent it confirms the theory which I have come across lately, which is the latest paradox I have seen in the educational world—the educational world occasionally develops paradoxes. This paradox emanates from a very high authority, from no less an authority than the president of the Harvard College of Massachusetts, Mr. Elliot. Mr. Elliot has entered a protest against what he calls the mistaken aim of too much thoroughness in primary schools, and one of the illustrations given is arithmetic. The argument runs thus: "Never mind if a boy or a girl"—and I am afraid there are a great many—cannot get on with their arithmetic; there are a great many arithmetical problems which are extremely difficult, but which become quite easy when you get to algebra." Hither to the learned President has only found one adherent in the United States, and I trust he will not acquire any following here. Accuracy and thoroughness cannot be dispensed with in primary, secondary or higher education. There is one sentence in the report which I have read with extreme pleasure, and that is, that the moral side of this school is entrusted to the care of a lady who is a near relative of the founder. In one of the recitations we were informed that the object of the education of girls is to make their homes beautiful. If the homes of Parsis are to be made beautiful, it will certainly be due in no small measure to the fact that the girls who have been educated here, have not only been taught intellectual but on moral lines. (Applause). I hope that out of this school will go forth many girls who will be ornaments to their households such as the lady for whom I know your whole community is at this moment in mourning—I mean the late Lady Petit. If that aim be kept in view, if steady attention be paid to that part of the education, as well as to others,—this school will be in the future, as it has been in the past, not only a blessing to the Parsee community, but a blessing to the female population of this great city. (Loud applause.)

Lady Reay then distributed the prizes as follows:—

Special prizes—The Bai Mithibai Kapadia Essay Prize of Rs. 40, divided between Awabai Maneckji Mehta, and Tookabai Behramji Guzdar, who each had equal number of marks. The Northbrook Prize of Rs. 20, for general proficiency, Awabai Muncherji Patel. The John Jardine Scholarship, of Rs. 40, for general progress, Awabai Maneckji Mehta. The Lady Frere Scholarship, of Rs. 40, for general proficiency, Heerabai Furdoonji Servai. The Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama Hand-writing Prize, Jaiji Edulji Poonegar. The Bai Jaiji N. N. Cama Calisthenic Prizes—1st, Dinbai Dadabhai Baxtar; 2nd, Aimai Dinshaw Mistry; 3rd, Maneckbai Dinshaw Vakil; a 4th, Mehirbai Muncherji Murzban. The Bai Goolbai Camdin English Conversation Prize, of Rs. 25, Soonabai Behramji Guzdar. The Thakore of Gondal Prize, of Rs. 20, for the greatest progress in Gujerati, Meherbai Muncherji Murzban. The Mrs. Limji Jamsetji Bottlebhoy Prizes for Singing—1st, Jerbai Khursedji Khambatta, 2nd Aimai Nusserwanji Wadia. The Mrs. Limji Jamsetji Bottleboy Prize for Pianoforte Playing, Bhicaji Limjibhoy Paluncote. The Maneckji Cursetji Recitation Prizes—1st, Navajbai Maneckji, Mehta, 2nd, Banubai Framji Mirza; 3rd Aimai Hormusji Pleader, and 4th Soonabai Jehanjir Moogasett. The Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama Arithmetic Prize, Tehmina Burjorji Dadiburjor. The Bomonji Cursetjee Nusserwanji Cama Good Conduct Prize, V. St., Jaiji Burjorji Dadiburjor. The Mrs. K. R. Cama's Maneckji Cursetji Good Conduct Prizes, IV. St., Bachoobai A. Edulkaka; and III. St., Heerabai Heerjibhoy Appu. The Behramji M. Malabari's Miss Manning Good Conduct Prizes, II. St., Ruttonbai Rustomji Bhaya; I. St., Jerbai Jehangir Murzban The Dewan Bahadur Luxumanrao Jagonathji Vaidya's Prize, in memory of his wife Bai Setabai, for Mathematic Napajbai Maneckji Mehta. The Vundravandas Purshotumdas Prizes in memory of his daughter, Bai Jumnabai, for faucy needle-work Bhicaiji Limjibhoy Paluncote; Temina Tehmaia Burjorji Dadiburjor, and Perozbai Burjorji Godrez. Casual Prizes for this year. A casual prize, from Mrs. C. M. Cursetji for Good Conduct, VI. St. Khursedbai Behramji Mehta. Three casual prizes, from Mrs. C. M. Cursetji for Plain Needle-work, Heerabai Heerjibhoy Appu, Heerabai Rustomji Sethna and Jerbai Pestonji Sopariwalla. A casual prize from Mr. M. Murzban, in memory of his wife, Freany M. Murzban, for Pianoforte Playing, Soonabai Jehangir Moogasett. Two casual prizes from Mr. Muncherji Framji in Calisthenics, Soonabai Maneckji Mehta, and Soonabai Jehanjir Moogasett. Casual prizes, which were received last year too late for distribution, are awarded this year. Two casual prizes from Mr. Framji Temulji Mirza for Conversation in English, Perin Jehangir Moogasett and Meherbai Muncherji Murzban. A casual prize from H. E. the French Consul for French. Jirbai Cursetji Khambatta. Two casual prizes from Mrs. Scott for Truthfulness. These prizes given by the vote of the whole school to, 1st, Heerabai Hesrjibhoy Appu, 2nd, Jirbai Jehangir Murzban. General prizes, the highest number of marks, Standard III., Meherbai Muncherji Murzban; Standard II., Maneckbai Nusserwanji Khambatta; Standard I., Dhunbai Bhicaji Khan. Primer, Meherbai Ardeshir Vakil. Drawing prizes, Banubai Framji Mirza and Jerbai Peroshn Vicoaji.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Reay, referred to the great progress which had been made in education generally during his Excellency's tenure of office, and also to what Lady Reay had done for female education in this Presidency. No doubt female education was one of the most important matters they had to deal with, although his Excellency might give precedence to technical education.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang seconded the motion which was carried amid loud cheers.

H. E. Lord Reay, in reply, said:—I wish to thank your most cordially for the kind way in which you have accepted the motion. But I must give you this emphatic assurance that I have never on any occasion given precedence to technical education over any other branch of education. (Laughter and applause.) That is a dictum which I hope my friend, Mr. Mehta, will put up in his private study, as he seems to have an ineradicable belief that technical education can only be promoted at the expense of some other branch of education. With regard to what has been said about Lady Reay, I may be allowed to make a disclosure, viz., that Lady Reay considers that her own education is by no means finished or accomplished; that she delights in continuing the educational process, and if these young ladies on the platform who have spoken are to succeed to the extent to which the gentlemen has succeeded, it will only be by constantly educating themselves every day of their lives. (Applause.) One more word, and I have done. In my "book of thanks," if it is ever published—as I hope it will never—would be found on several pages that both Lady Reay and myself are deeply grateful for the assistance we have constantly received from the Parsee community in Bombay in our efforts for the public good. (Loud applause.)

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE following Government notification was issued last night:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1890.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will take their departure from Bombay in the P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind on the 13th instant.

2. Their Royal Highnesses will reach the Apollo Bandar at 5-30 p. m. (Local time). The Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and act in concert with him in arranging the details of embarkation. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

3. Their Royal Highnesses, escorted by a troop of cavalry, will proceed by the Post Office along the Esplanade Road to the Apollo Bunder. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be mounted at the Apollo Bandar, and a Royal salute of 31 guns will be fired on the embarkation taking place.

4. A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will accompany Their Royal Highnesses on board the S. S. *Kaisar-i-Hind*.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay and Staff, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H. M's Naval Forces, East India Station, and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Director of the Indian Marine, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Private Secretary and Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Under Secretaries to Government, and Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency town, will assemble at the Apollo Bandar for the purpose of taking leave of Their Royal Highnesses. For all these high officials a space marked A will be reserved. The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

6. All officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military, and the Indian Marine and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend. To all such who are able to attend, cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 5, who may intimate that they will be present. For the Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments and all others mentioned above no cards will be necessary. As far as the accomodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

7. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

8. Full dress will be worn. Military Officers and the troops will be in Summer Dress in Review order.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MR. CAINE AND MR. LALLUBHAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter, which appears in Saturday's issue of your paper over the signature of Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, honorary secretary, Bombay Branch, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Mr. Wacha says he writes in the interest of truth, and allow me to assure you that I do so likewise, and in order that my memory may not be deceiving me I write this after comparing my impressions with those of a friend, a Municipal Councillor, who was present at the time. Our recollection is that in the course of his address Mr. Caine said that he wanted to get information in Abkari matters from all sources, both official and non-official. I remember he enlarged on this point, and thereupon after the meeting was over, I mentioned to Mr. Wacha that it was fortunate a well-informed Abkari official in the person of Mr. Lallubhai Gordhandas, Personal Assistant to the Abkari Commissioner, was just then in Bombay, and if it was desirable, an interview may be arranged. I even added that Mr. Lallubhai was a Government servant, and I was not sure of his consenting to such an interview; and thereupon it was arranged that Mr. Caine should see Mr. Lallubhai at the Apollo Hotel the next day. I remember Mr. Caine said he was going out of Bombay, and regretted the interview would be short, but as a matter of fact the interview extended over about an hour. It was certainly not the case that Mr. Lallubhai courted any interviews. Mr. Caine desired to get accurate and first hand official information, and therefore the interview was arranged. This is the plain unvarnished truth.—Yours, &c.,

March 10. RATIRAM DURGARAM.

THE authorities in Alsace-Lorraine, in virtue of existing press laws, have refused a printer the necessary authorisation to publish the pastoral of the Bishop of Metz on the occasion of the Lent festival. It contained the principal passages of the Encyclical, "Exeunte anno," of 1888.

A BERLIN telegram, dated Feb. 14, says:—A complete understanding has been come to between England and Germany with respect to Zanzibar. It is not yet known whether the late Sultan was poisoned. His successor is not regarded as hostile to civilisation, and will doubtless approve the treaty with the German East African Company.

THE biggest flower in the world was recently discovered by Dr. Alexander Shadenberg. It was found on Mount Parag, one of the south-eastern Philippine Islands. The native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called the flower *bolo*. The bolo in bloom is a five-petalled flower, nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage-wheel. A single flower weighed over 22lbs. The five petals of the immense flower are oval and creamy white, and grow around a centre filled with countless long violet-hued stamens.

THE LATE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, KT., C.S.I.

AFTER a life of some thirteen years passed in retirement, which failing health rendered compulsory, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy died on Sunday evening at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. An ailment, which had clung to him for a long time and compelled him to live chiefly upon a milk and vegetable diet, had told severely upon his constitution. During the past few months, he suffered from failing digestive powers, which deteriorated considerably and prostrated him, confining him to his bed. He had lately been suffering from fever and bronchitis. Like some of his prominent countrymen, "men of light and leading," who have made their mark in the community, Sir Munguldas was a self-made man; strong in his resolve when he had shaped to himself a particular course of action; independent and even bold in the expression and enforcement of his views when urged in the public interest; a man of enlarged sympathy and catholic benevolence; courteous to all, and kind and considerate to those placed under him. He was a reformer, though of the Conservative type, cautious, slow-footed and sure, not one of a go-ahead character who would revolutionize time-honoured customs and cherished usages at a swoop. As remarked by the author of "Representative Men of India," "in the busy circle of Bombay public life, about twenty years ago, Sir Munguldas was a prominent figure. Whether in protesting against an obnoxious Government measure, in assisting at the inauguration of some great scheme, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of his countrymen, in paying a parting tribute to the worth of public men on their retirement from the scene of their labours, or in taking a share in the multifarious duties which fall to the lot of public-spirited and wealthy citizens in all countries, but more especially in India, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy has always taken a leading part with other prominent townsmen."

Sir Munguldas's ancestors came to Bombay from Ghogla in Kattiawar, his great grandfather, it is said, arriving a century and a half ago when the city was not very much better than a village of fishermen. They settled down as humble traders, but gradually prospered as the city developed in wealth and population. Sir Munguldas, who was born on the 15th October 1832, was left an orphan at the age of eleven when his father, Shet Nathoobhoy Ramdas, a member of the Kapole Bania caste, died, leaving to him as his only son the whole of his large property. Young Mr. Munguldas learned English for a few years at Mr. Mainwaring's school; but having at an early age turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which left him little time for acquiring a knowledge of English literature, he engaged the services of an English tutor, and prosecuted his studies during his leisure hours. He was married at the age of sixteen, a comparatively late period for a Hindu, to Bai Rukhminibai; and the nuptial ceremonies are said to have been celebrated on a scale of magnificence which cost no less than Rs. 30,000. By this lady he had three sons and two daughters; but she died sixteen years after her marriage; and Mr. Munguldas, from a sense of paternal duties and to mark the love he cherished for the deceased, determined never to marry again. To commemorate her name he founded a charitable hospital and dispensary at Kalyan at a cost of Rs. 74,500. Receiving charge of the paternal estate when he was eighteen years of age, he improved it considerably by his energy, his active habits, and close attention to business. Conducted on

sound judgment and long and varied experience in local affairs. In 1875, the honour of English Knighthood was conferred upon him, he being the first Hindu in Western India to receive it. In the same year, at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit to this city, in company of Sir Bartle Frere, a former Governor, Sir Munguldas's Girgaum mansion was the scene of magnificent festivities in connection with the marriage of his two elder sons; and his Royal Highness expressed a wish to attend, and was present at the performance of the marriage ceremonies. Dr. Russell, the official historian of the Prince's Indian tour, remarks regarding the visit :—

The ladies were in flutters of delight at the visit and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy gave full expression to his feelings at the honour conferred upon him. There was a great crowd of Bombay merchants. Several were pointed out as being worth so many lakhs of rupees, some being worth millions of money; and of these the chief were presented to the Prince. Then *attar* and *pan*, and good-bye. The quantity of flowers in and outside was astonishing, and the scent overpowering; nor did any who entered escape the bewreathment and garlanding which form part of all ceremonies, the Prince being especially festooned with the choicest.

A pleasant account of Sir Munguldas, as he appeared at the marriage festivities of his sons, is given by Count Goblet d'Alviella in his *Inde et Himalaya*. The Count having expressed some surprise that both the bridegrooms were grown up contrary to Hindu usage, Sir Munguldas admitted that, by adopting the European custom, he had excited some irritation and even indignation among his countrymen. Says the Count :—

He represents the best type of the enlightened classes of native society. Though a Member of Council and an English Knight, he nevertheless passes for a native "radical," because he has always, when occasion needed, given his colleagues the example of a "loyal resistance" to the wishes and projects of Government. At the same time he assured me that the loss of the English raj—the only rule capable of insuring order and spreading education—would be the greatest misfortune his countrymen could possibly experience. Sir Munguldas proceeded to blame the Government for not being sufficiently mindful of the customs, the prerogatives, and even the prejudices of the Native Chiefs; and here, I might say, he preached by example. While railing at his countrymen for their superstitions, and while regretting the absurdities of many portions of their belief, he nevertheless owned that he himself carefully observed all the practices of his original faith, supported the idols in the temples, adopted the day fixed by the astrologers for the marriage of his sons, and bore on his forehead the distinctive sign of his caste.

In connection with the marriages of his sons Sir Munguldas established a charitable fund called "The Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Kapole Nirashrit Fund," under a regular trust deed, and set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the support of the poor and helpless members of the Kapole Bania caste. At the same time, and under the same trust deed, Sir Munguldas gave, for the use of all castes of Gujeratee Banias, a large dhurmsalla at Walkeshwar, valued at about Rs. 25,000, as a sanitarium. A silver medal, issued in celebration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, was presented to Sir Munguldas at his residence at Girgaum in 1877 before a large assembly of European and Native citizens of Bombay. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, attended the meeting with members of his staff, and, in making the presentation, referred to Sir Munguldas's public services in these terms :—

I take the opportunity to present the medal in the presence of a large gathering assembled at the invitation of my native friends of Calcutta (Babocs Brojendra Koomar Roy, Shishir Koomar Ghosh, and Kalicharan Banerjea). A more suitable opportunity cannot be easily embraced for the presentation of the Royal gift. I need hardly descant on his (Sir Munguldas's) high attainments, charitable actions, and enduring services to the State, City, and Presidency of Bombay in the presence of the influential assemblage of so many European and Native friends who all so well know him. All those that are present are well aware that Sir Munguldas is a member of the richest class of the natives belonging to the province of Gujarat, one of the finest parts of British India. You will also agree with me that he (Sir Munguldas Natoobhoy) is one of the most worthy and excellent representatives of his community. Since the past hundred years his ancestors have been respected by the community, and every year adds to their glory and prosperity. Sir Munguldas is also known for his acquirements of mental culture, for his breadth of views, and liberality of sentiment. He was at one time the head of the Bombay Association and a trusted Councillor during the government of my distinguished predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere. The beautifully constructed hospital at Kalyan and the excellent female school in the town of Bombay are both institutions, which bespeak Sir Munguldas's benevolent and charitable actions, concerning some of which it can almost be said that his right hand does not know what his left hand does. I think that the medal is a signal of royal favour which can hardly be more worthily bestowed. The token of royal recognition, though presented after a lapse of a year and a half, will revive graceful recollections of his Royal Highness's visit to India.

In 1879 Sir Munguldas introduced an important change in the constitution of his caste, which resolved that, instead of having an hereditary shet as heretofore, they should have the right of electing a representative shet or leader; and this resolution has since been acted upon. In the following year, in a suit brought by Sir Munguldas, on behalf of the caste, the High Court decided that the majority of the caste had the right to dispose of all the property of the caste. The following is a list of Sir Munguldas's charitable contributions :—

	Rs.
In 1850 in completing the building of a Siv's temple in Walkeshwar, which was begun by his father in accordance with the precepts of the Hindu religion, but which work remained incomplete owing to his death	10,000
In 1851 in buying a lodging house to present it to a clerk of his then solicitor	5,000
From 1854 to 1872 in various institutions of the Educational Department	49,500
From 1859 to 1872 in various public subscriptions	14,000
In assisting the poor and helpless	11,000
For a charitable hospital and dispensary at Kalyan, in giving gratuitously medicines to the poor in memory of his wife	74,500
In the subscriptions raised for giving public honour to several famous personages	10,000
As patron to several libraries	4,000
From 1873 upwards to educational institutions	3,125
Famine Relief in Bengal and Deccan	3,500
Irish Relief Fund and Bombay Military Relief Fund	1,700
Miscellaneous public purposes	8,550
Illuminations in Bombay on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales	1,000
Nirashrit Fund for the benefit of the poor and helpless members of the Kapole Bania caste, in commemoration of the marriages of his two elder sons	25,000
A dhurmsalla at Walkeshwar presented to Gujeratee Hindus as a sanitarium in commemoration of the marriages of his two elder sons, valued at	25,000
Deposited with the Government of Bombay in promissory notes to meet the expenses of the Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy Girls' School at Pydhowni in September 1883	20,000
Set apart to pay the fees, &c., of poor and helpless students in 1884	8,000
Further contributions to the Nirashrit Fund.	1,550
To various institutions of the Educational Department	3,832
In aid of the poor and helpless	100
To subscriptions raised in honor of distinguished persons, and relief funds	10,000
To miscellaneous public purposes	2,300
Costs of a suit for the recovery of caste pots.	15,000
Pension fund for the benefit of old servants.	64,000
For compiling and publishing "Borrodaile's Gujerat Caste Rules" in two volumes (being valuable and authentic records of the customs of the different Hindu castes.)	10,000
Total Rs....	3,80,657

It was only recently, after enjoying the honour as a shet or head of the Kapole Bania caste, and rendering valuable service for an unbroken period of over sixteen years, that Sir Munguldas tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the caste with no little regret, and with a resolution to present him with an address. In further appreciation of his services, the caste with one accord appointed in his place his eldest son, Mr. Tribhowandas. Sir Munguldas's remains were carried yesterday morning to, and cremated at, the Walkeshwar burning ground. The funeral procession was unusually large.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE second day of the Royal Yacht Club Regatta was held yesterday, and all the races were a success. So far the boats have been most fortunate in being favoured with a good sailing breeze, yesterday being, in that respect even better than Saturday, as the wind was west-north-west. There were three races on the card, one being for sailing yachts, and the other two rowing races for the boats of ships, now in harbour.

FIRST RACE.—Time for Tonnage Race for all Club yachts that have sailed in the first day's races. Winners on the first day's races to be penalized by doubling their tonnage. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

1. La Mascotte, lateen, Mr. H. Gill.
2. Princess, lateen, Mr. F. A. Little.
3. Water Queen, lateen, Sir H. Morland.
4. Cinderella, lateen, Mr. J. Moore.
5. Falcon, lateen, Mr. J. Janni.

Time allowance.

	Falcon.	Cinderella.	La Mascotte	Princess.
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Water Queen allows ..	8 45·7	8 59·7	11 23·7	14 32·7
Falcon allows	..	0 14	2 43	5 47
Cinderella allows.....	..	..	2 29	5 33
La Mascotte allows ..	..	..	..	3 4

An entry was, at the last moment, taken for the Pauline. Her time allowance was as follows :—

	Pauline.
	M. S.
Water Queen allows	9 27
Falcon	0 41
La Mascotte	2 1

The Pauline allowing the Princess 5m. 4sec.

The Cinderella scratched at the last moment, so that only five boats started. The starting gun was fired punctually at 1-30 p.m. The Water Queen took the lead from the first, closely followed by the Falcon and the Princess. The latter, however, did not do so well as on Saturday, and this may possibly be due to the fact that she had an entirely native crew. The race was a good one, the Water Queen being splendidly handled by Mr. Walsh, and coming in a winner by several minutes deducting her time allowances.

The order in which the boats passed the post was as follows :—

Water Queen, time—1st round, 2h. 40m. 30s.,
2nd round 3h. 51m. 18·5s..... 1
Falcon, eime—1st round, 2h. 48m. 51s.
2nd round, 4h. 3m. 18s..... 2
La Mascotte, time—1st round, 2h. 51m. 17s.
2nd round, 4h. 7m. 5s. 3
Pauline, time—1st round, 2h. 58m. 29s.
2nd round, 4h. 20m. 51s..... 4
Princess, time —1st round, 2h. 59m. 8s.
2nd round, 4h, 28m. 17s. 5

SECOND RACE—For four or five-oared *gigs*, ships' boats, or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start, or no race.

H. M. S. Mariner's gig, 5 oars.
H. M. S. Boadicea's whaler, 5 oars.
H. M. S. Mariner's 2nd gig, 5 oars.
H. M. S. Mariner's 3rd gig, 4 oars.

Course, from flag-ship, once round the buoy placed in the direction of Middle Ground, and home again.

This was an exciting race. The Boadicea's whaler took the lead from the first, and though there was a general foul at the buoy, she kept her position throughout, her crew pulling splendidly together, and succeeded in winning the race by several lengths. The following is the order in which they passed the winning points :—

H. M. S. Boadicea's whaler 1
H. M. S. Mariner's 1st gig 2
H. M. S. Mariner's 2nd gig 3
H. M. S. Mariner's 3rd gig 4

Time of winner—4 hours 56 minutes.

THIRD RACE.—For six-oared *gigs*, ships' boats, or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60, 2nd prize Rs. 30. Once round the course.

Admiral's gig, H. M. S. Boadicea, 6 oars, Lieutenant J. Davis.
Captains gig, H. M. S. Boadicea, 6 oars, Capt. Curzon Howe.
H. M. S. Mariner's gig, 6 oars.

This was a most exciting and closely contested race. The captain's gig of the Boadicea shaped her course much more in the direction of the tide, which was flowing out strongly at the time, and was overlooked for a time, in the struggle which was taking place between the other two boats. The coxwain, by this clever manœuvre, placed himself at an advantage, when the turning-point was reached, and getting his bows towards home, never lost his position, though closely pressed by the Admiral's gig towards the close of the race.

The boats passed the flag-ship in the following order :—

Captain's gig 1
Admiral's gig,..... 2
H. M. S. Mariner's 3

Time—5h. 9m.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GONDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, MARCH 4.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB of Gondal presided at a very interesting ceremony yesterday afternoon. He distributed prizes to the deserving students of all the boys' schools in his capital. As the number of boys was over one thousand it was thought expedient to accommodate them and the visitors in a marquee. At 5 p.m. his Highness, accompanied by his children, arrived, and on his taking his seat, the President of the Local School Board addressed his Highness in the following terms :—

Your Highness,—It is my pleasing duty to give a brief outline of the various institutions that have gathered here for their prizes. Your Highness will, I am sure, be gratified to see yourself surrounded by so many hopefuls of your Highness' capital. Their blithesome faces clearly express in mute eloquence the gratitude they feel for your Highness' liberality in placing within their reach the means of equipping themselves for the grand intellectual race. They are more than 1,000, and hail from seven different schools of the locality. The foremost institution leading the van of progress is the English School which is getting on famously under the watchful supervision of Mr. Chhelshankar who has been associated with it almost from the first. Mr. Chhelshankar has every reason to see with pride and pleasure a number of his former pupils occupying important positions in life. His school teaches up to the V. Standard, has 122 pupils on the roll, and the result of the last annual examination by the Assistant Educational Inspector has been satisfactory as usual. The school is able to pass sixty per cent. in all heads. This is highly creditable to the head-master and his able staff. The next in importance is the Taluka School, which is one of the oldest schools in the State, being thirty-five years old. It is in a very properous condition, and the prosperity is due mainly to the efficient management and zeal of the veteran head-master Mr. Narbheram, to whom the last two generations of Gondal youths owe the ground-work of their educational fabric. It is attended by 580 pupils, and continues to show a satisfactory record of work each year. In 1869 it so far out-grew itself that it shot off a vigorous branch which, like our dear banian tree, has been able to take a separate root and form a new stock. The Branch School contains 226 boys, and teaches up to the III. Vernacular Standard. Its locality in the town has given very great convenience to little children by whom the school is in most part attended. Every year it supplies recruits to the parent institution, and is doing good. The Night School is, in one sense, another off shoot of the Taluka School. It is established with a view to impart elementary education to the adults and artizans who have had to neglect their early education through force of circumstances, or who are unable to attend day-schools on account of their respective occupations. Among the classes attending the school are cultivators, dyers, tailors, goldsmiths, weavers, carpenters, bricklayers, washermen, barbers, kolis, Boras, sepoys, and day-laborers. The number of pupils on the roll is fifty, a little less than what I had an occasion to report last time. The falling off is accounted for by the fact that the classes attending the school are not persevering. Steadiness and perseverance are, I confess, the least distinguishing features of our people. The Agricultural Class attached to the experimental farm, is an infant institution having been established in the year 1886. India is an agricultural country, and anything done towards improving its agriculture is calculated to be a blessing. The beginnings made under your Highness' auspices,—though small and modest,—and beginnings of great things are always small—is in the right direction. At present the number of students is only six, but it is hoped that this small number may go to form a nucleus of a great agricultural reform in your Highness' State, and in due time attract many an enthusiastic youth to co-operate with them in their useful work. The class has two years' course. Instruction is given both in scientific and practical agriculture by Mr. Mulchand Bharwada who is a specialist, and the class has the benefit of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind's direct supervision. And last, but not the least in importance, is the Sagramji Sanscrit Pathshala, founded by your Highness' father, the late Thakore Saheb, of honoured memory. It was established in 1855, and is therefore contemporary with the Taluka School. It is pre-eminently the best of the four Pathshalas your Highness maintains in your State, and in point of number compares favourably with similar other institutions in the Province. The study of Sanscrit is as essential a factor in a Hindu's education as Latin or Greek is in the education of an Englishman. It contains a mine of knowledge, capable of yielding richer treasures than the quarries of Wynaad and Golkonda put together. The ancient Sanscrit literature exercises a vast influence on our thoughts and actions, and has much to do in forming our habits and characters. Professor MaxMuller, in his recent inaugural address at the Royal Institution, gives this valuable piece of advice to the English administrators of India. He says : "Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India which is still the leaven of Indian thought. They must gain an insight into the ancient religion, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day. They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry, or condemning it unheard." Encouraging words these! If the study of Sanscrit is so necessary to our English friends its importance increases hundredfold with the children of the soil. I therefore pray your Highness to make the pathshala an object of your special favour and patronage. Shastri Kevalram has been connected with the school for the last twenty-two years, and is doing his best to make it popular. What these schools are doing for the development of the mind the gymnastic school is doing for the development of the body. It is well supplied with apparatus, and the school-boys resort to it in the evening though their number is not so large as could be wished. It is much to be deplored that physical education has ebbed so fast in this country. A great change has come upon our society within the last thirty or forty years. Formerly every town had to boast of its taleems or gymnasia situated in convenient localities, and attended to by the young and the old alike. Wrestling, fencing, *dand*, *malkhum* and club exercise, and a variety of other manly games contributing to the development of one's physique were passionately loved and learnt. There was no shyness or reserve on the part of the youths. The seniors mixed with their juniors and initiated them into the mysteries of the games most cheerfully. There was a sort of *esprit de corps* among the members of the *taleem*. People would speak of their gymnasium with the same pride as an Englishman would speak of his Eton and Harrow, or a soldier of his regiment. But alas! this love of *taleem* has almost vanished from the land through various causes, which I will not stop here to investigate. Suffice it to say that if ever the question of our boys' physical health is to be thought of seriously, this is the time for it. Our boys have to work in school at high pressure, and unless good care is taken to improve their health the constant wear and tear will have a ruinous effect. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the Gondal Gymnasium is re-kindling the boys' desire for some of the manly sports. I have thus endeavoured to give a brief account of the different institutions that have met here on this occasion. Those boys who are destined to win their rewards in the presence of this august assembly, will call themselves fortunate. They will long remember the day, and will be proud of their achievements inasmuch as they are to receive their prizes at the hands of their respected Ruler who, himself a distinguished scholar, has personally visited many renowned seats of learning in the countries of the West, and who is about to undertake another trip to Europe for the benefit of his worthy consort's health. They all wish —and there is always a ring of sincerity in a school-boy's wish—they all wish your Highness, H. H. the Rani Saheb, and children a happy voyage, and a speedy return home to preside at their annual prize-givings and to grant them a holiday.

Some of the boys then gave recitations in English, Gujerati, and Sanscrit. At the conclusion of the recitations his High ness rose, and replied has under :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to preside at this ceremony of awarding prizes to so many schools brought together in one place for the sake of convenience. I have followed with considerable interest the account of the work and progress of these institutions which appear to do well, and which I trust may do still better in the future, both as regards the quality and quantity of instruction imparted therein. We must confess our province has had a late start in the educational race, and it behoves us to be up and doing, and strive to make up for the lost ground by all possible means, otherwise the goal will be far difficult to reach. Of course "each individual seeks a several goal" as thepoet says. The boys who are destined by their parents or by their own inclination for a particular trade or profession, have a different goal from those who have State or Government service for their final end, or from those again who are learning for the sake of learning only. In every case the untrained mind is required to be softened and made susceptible of receiving impressions intended to be stamped on it. The process is called education, and our schools are so many smithies where raw minds are subjected to the heat of discipline and study, and rendered soft to be forged and moulded in any shape or form. But the mind must be sufficiently strong to undergo this fiery ordeal; and this can only be done by developing the body; for it is from the body that the mind derives its food. It will come to grief if the body ceases to give it proper nourishment. A sound mind loves to live in a sound body. Mental and physical education must therefore always go together. I am anxious to urge upon the parents the necessity of allowing their children a larger scope for play and out-door games. Let the lads freely indulge in our national sports. Books should be written in the Vernaculars on Indian games in-door and out-door—with rules and diagrams. Otherwise it is feared the next generation will hardly know the very names of the games. With strengthened minds and strengthened muscles the boys, in the first place, should be carefully grounded in their Vernacular. For a scholarly and accurate knowledge of the Vernacular the study of Sanscrit is indispensable. Sanscrit may also be learnt for its own sake,—for its literature and many archæological and metaphysical researches. But the study of various modern sciences is, I should say, our greatest want at the present moment,—a want which can only be supplied by learning English. In her superiority in scientific knowledge lies the key of England's greatness. The English is a very rich and cultivated language, in which thousands of works in science and literature are written, and are being written every year. Looking to the present condition of our country, a boy's education will necessarily remain incomplete without a pretty good acquaintance with English. This important fact deserves to be carefully borne in mind by the parents. Let me now say a word to the boys. This is your working season. Work hard now and, depend on it, you are sure to reap a plentiful harvest of peace and happiness in the future. Be obedient to authority, and respectful towards your teachers, so as to be able to command respect from others when you will become grown-up men. Always be honest and truthful, for truth and honesty, howsoever persecuted, will triumph in the end. Be scrupulously careful in the choice of your school companions, for the influences of early company, good or bad, are enduring, and not apt to be easily obliterated. You should be regular in your school attendance, as regularity in work means half success. Know the value of perseverance. There is no royal road to learning. Unforeseen difficulties will, at times, stare you in the face; but stick to the line you have chalked out for yourselves, and the difficulties will disappear. Above all, try to acquire accuracy in your study, never mind, if you cannot do much. But what little you do, you must do it thoroughly well. This is an admirable feature of our Indian Pandits. Ask a Pandit what subjects he knows. He will never mention those subjects which he has read by himself for pleasure or information, but only those he has thoroughly and accurately studied, and in which he may be quite at home. These are some of the precepts which I should very much like you to lay to your heart. I will not say more for I know you must be impatient to get your prizes. Before I come to the business of the evening I must thank you all for your good wishes. I shall always be glad to hear encouraging accounts of your progress and prosperity.

The substance of the above speech was given in Gujerati by the Shirestedar, Mr. Maganlal Laxmishankar. Afterwards his Highness the Thakore Saheb came to the principal business of the evening, and gave away the prizes—an interesting though a serious task—for the prize-winners were legion. After the usual *attar*, flowers, and *panspari*, the meeting dispersed with three shouts of *Maharaja Thakore Saheb ki jai*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary, presiding. The following members were also present :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt.; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Surgeon-Major G. H. Maconachie; Major H. O. Selby; Captain W. P. Walsh; Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, G. W. Roughton, E. B. Carrol, J. P. Cornforth, Harold R. King, J. S. Alston and J. F. Fernandez; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh; Drs. Thomas Blaney, E. F. Underwood, A.G. Viegas, Rustomjee Nusserwanji Khory, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadeker, Framji Dorabji Divechas, Meherjibhai Rastamjee Setna, and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Naoroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rahimtools Khairaz, Amirudin Tyabji, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah B. Chichgar, Dosaboy Framjee, Hassamby Visram, and Hurkissondas Narrotumdas; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Eknath Raghunath Kote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goverdhundas G. Tejpal, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Maneckjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidass Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Khairaz, Tribhowandas Vurjivundass, Wundrawundass Porshotumdass, and Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Khirtikar.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. Aadesir Framjee Moos and Mr. Nanabhoy Rastamji Ranina were re-elected auditors of Municipal accouts.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The President proposed :—That a farewell address be presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on his Royal Highness's departure from India on Thursday, 18th March, 1890. That the following councillors form a committee to consider the terms of address :—Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Harkisondas Narotamdas, A. M. Gubbay, Captain Walshe, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Colonel Merewether. That the Standing Committee be requested to consider and make such recommendations as may appear desirable for defraying the engrossing and enclosure of the address.

The President, in moving the resolution, said that they were all aware that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was to leave Bombay on Thursday next, and it was desirable that the Corporation, representing the citizens of Bombay should express their regret at the loss that Bombay would experience at the departure of the Queen's son and his consort, and wish their Royal Highnesses God-speed on their journey home. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in seconding the motion, said that he esteemed it a great privilege to second the motion which had been proposed by the President for the presentation of a farewell address to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, for in doing honour to his Royal Highness Bombay would be honouring itself. That pleasure, however, he remarked was not unmixed with regret, for long as had been his residence among them, they must all feel that in parting with the illustrious Prince and his noble consort H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught they were bidding adieu to true friends; for exalted as was their rank they had won all hearts by their princely courtesey, kindness, and affability no less than by the warm interest they had taken in all that tended to the benefit, of her Imperial Majesty's Indian subjects. And by none were the noble qualities of his Royal Highness in the discharge of his military and civil duties held in higher esteem and regard than by the inhabitants of this great city. It was in Bombay that his Royal Highness received his first welcome to these shores, and it is here that he would take his farewell of Indian ground. He, Mr. Dosabhoy, humbly ventured to think in the knowledge that he left behind him a name which would ever be dearly cherished by loyal and faithful subjects of her Majesty, whose deep interest in the welfare of this great portion of her dominions was never more happily evinced than by the appointment of his Royal Highness to the command of the Bombay Forces. Mr. Dosabhoy concluded by hoping that if in the course of time other princes of the Royal House were appointed to assist in the administration of the Governmentof India they would try to attain the same high standard of excellence as that which had marked the career of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried *nem con.*

AN ADDRESS TO PRINCE VICTOR.

The President moved that farewell address be presented to H. R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G. on the occasion of the departure of his Royal Highness from Bombay, and that the committee appointed on the 17th Sept. last be requested to prepare the address and arrange for its presentation. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant to provide for the cost of illuminating the address and of a casket to contain the same. The President said that on the Prince's arrival his Royal Highness had been presented with an address in which he was asked to spend a few days in this city on his return. The Prince had graciously responded to that desire. It was becoming to follow in this case the precedent afforded on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who had been presented with addresses not only on his arrival, but also on his departure from India. The resolution he was sure would be carried with unanimity and enthusiasm. (Hear, Hear).

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the motion, said that it seemed to him that in resolving to present a farewell address to H.R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, the Corporation had before it a peculiarly appropriate precedent in the instance of his illustrious father, the Prince of Wales, who, as they would remember, received addresses from the Municipality on his arrival in Bombay in 1875 and when he took his departure in 1876. H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales had had the advantage of a still more prolonged tour than his Royal father, for he had extended his travels into Burma, and they might fairly hope that the knowledge thus acquired by Prince Albert Victor would be of lasting benefit. In bidding him God-speed on his return voyage to England, they should all earnestly join in the hope that his impressions of India would be as bright, and his lasting interest in the welfare of its people as deep and as important in their results as they had been in the case of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. (Hear, hear).

The proposition, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Dr. Blaney proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 30,000 for the reception of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. Rs. 12,500 to be expended in the day fete at the Victoria Gardens, Rs. 7,500 for illuminations and Rs. 10,000 towards the General Reception Fund.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the resolution.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that while he was of opinion that it was right and proper to do everything in their power to uphold the status of the city, it was desirable for them not to be carried away into extravagance. Mr. Dhurumsey had got up in a fit of enthusiasm, and had proposed that Rs. 30,000 should be spent for the reception; but even then he had said that the maximum sum should be Rs. 30,000 so that they had even then reserved the right of being liberal without being lavish. They had precedents before them, and there was no occasion on which they had spent so large a sum on so resultless a function. There was always some permanent benefit accruing from the outlay. The whole of the Rs. 30,000 would disappear the day after the reception and leave no result at all. A slur had been cast on the Corporation in connection with this matter a short time ago, and he wished them distinctly to understand that he did not take his present action on that account, but because he thought the amount voted was too large. He would therefore propose as an amendment that only Rs. 5,000 should be given towards the General Reception Fund. The real public not the small section that spoke of themselves as the public were quite averse to wasting money on illuminations.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the amendment. He fully concurred with the last speaker that the great majority of the community disapproved of mere wasteful expenditure on fireworks and illuminations though they were quite ready to pay due honour to the Prince on his return. He considered that Rs. 5,000 as contribution to the Reception Fund in addition to Rs. 25,000 for the fete and the illumination of the statues and gardens and the Municipal Offices was sufficient, seeing that they were voting away the money of the ratepayers, and not their own. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation was the rightful representative of the city on such an occasion, and the Municipal fund should be expended by the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Khan Bhadoor M. C. Murzban agreed with the last speaker that the Corporation was the proper body to represent the public in matters of this sort, and he also agreed to a certain extent with him when he said that Rs. 30,000 was too large a sum to give. Part of that money had to be spent in illuminating the city streets and he thought the best course for them to adopt under the circumstances was to sanction the amount.

Mr. Roughton said he failed to see what slur had been cast on the Corporation. Unless they were prepared, to accept the proposition that the President was the Corporation he could not see how they could say that a slur had been cast on it. He did not see how it could be said that the money would be thrown away. He thought that if the poorer public had a day of enjoyment, they gained much by it. (Hear, hear.) Some one had said "so much was paid for this Prince," but these occasions could not be taken as precedents as they should remember how vastly the city had grown since they had been called upon to expend those sums, they were now the second city in the British Empire, and they should not allow themselves to be beaten by other towns.

Mr. Mehta: But you say that we do not represent the public!

Mr. Roughton: That is quite immaterial; the money comes from the rate-payers.

Mr. Gilbert thought they were giving a great deal too much towards this matter. If the public wanted the business done in a certain way, they should subscribe and carry it out as they thought proper; he did not see why the rate-payers should be called upon to pay towards carrying out the "public" idea. He thought Rs. 5,000 would be quite sufficient. He noticed whenever money was wanted of them they were told that they were the second city in the Empire. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabrajee thought that the amendment of Mr Mehta came too late to be of use.

The Municipal Commissioner thought it was undesirable to go back to other matters now. They should all cordially co-operate to make the reception of the Prince a success.

The amendment on being put to the meeting was lost, the original proposition being carried by a large majority.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

Dr. Blaney proposed, "That as recommended by the Standing Committee for the reasons given in the Chief Accountant's letter No. 2873, dated 25th ultimo, and as proposed by the Commissioner in his memorandum No. 19,785, dated 28th idem, sanction be given to the payment of (5,00,000) five lakhs of rupees from the unappropriated balance of Rs. 9,58,513-11-10 on account of the Tansa Loan, taken credit for in the Loan Works Budget for the year 1890-91 to provide for the cost of work done by the Tansa dam and duct contractors, of iron works supplied by the Tansa pipe contractors, and establishment and other contingent charges incurred up to the end of the current financial year."

The proposition was carried.

THE PAWAI WATER WORKS.

Dr. Maconochie proposed :—"That as recommended by the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 17th February last, sanction be given to the acquisition of the whole area of 2,070 acres of land for gathering ground of the Pawai water works.

Khan Bahadur C. C. Murzban seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney was of opinion that the gathering ground was impregnated with the germs of disease.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL AND HANDICAP.

THE above contest came off on Saturday and Monday. This was earlier than was at first arranged, but it was necessary to play it off now, or else the competition would have to be put off until next month as the course will be interfered with by the Fair on the Esplanade. Already the first hole is covered by heaps of planks and logs which are to be used in building the various structures which constitute the Fair. Instead of the first hole, the polo (or 5th) hole was first played, and then the players went right across the Esplanade to the second hole and so on in the old course. On Saturday the play was indifferent, Melvin being first with 46, whilst Stiven, MacDonald, and Nixon were close up with 47, 48, and 49 respectively. Yesterday's play was again poor, Melvin and Mackenzie alone being under 50, and consequently Melvin with his start on Saturday, won the St. George's Medal. In the handicap, however, Taylor tied, with his point off, whilst Mackenzie was only one point behind. The following are the scores :—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

	1st day's score.	2nd day's score.	
W F Melvin.....	46	49	95
J Stiven	47	51	98
C E Nixon	49	50	99
D MacDonald	48	53	101
J S Burn.....	Retired.		

a Winner of Medal.

HANDICAP.

	1st day's score.	2nd day's score.	Total.	Handicap	Handicap Tie.
W F Melvin.....	46	49	95	scratch	95
A Taylor	58	56	115	20	95
F D Mackenzie ..	51	49	100	4	96
J Stiven.....	47	51	98	scratch	98
C E Nixon.....	49	50	99	,,	99
D MacDonald... ..	48	53	101	,,	101
A Mair	61	62	123	18	105
J J Heaton	55	Retired.			
J S Burn	Retired.				

As the St. George's Medal is the last of the important trophies of the season, and only a few handicaps can be arranged before the season closes, this is the time and place to give a brief review of the season. The one entitled to be called the champion this season is undoubtedly W. F. Melvin, and as this is his last season in India he closes his Indian golfing career in triumph. He has won the Blackheath Medal, the Forty-two Medal and Handicap, and the St. George's Medal. In addition he has made the record of the season by a 41 round (which has however been also made by two other players). The above is a proof, if proof were wanting, of the reliable and steady character of Melvin's play. J. S. Burn has been for years Melvin's great rival, and early in the season it seemed as if he would have a successful season, for he led off by winning the St. Andrew's Medal on November, and made the record at the Nassick Golf Tournament (for which he received a medal) in the Christmas Holidays; but his play has latterly become uncertain, and he has lost much of the accuracy and nerve he showed at the beginning of the season. As he goes on furlough for a year he may be expected back as full as ever of enthusiasm for his favourite game. L. G. Dunbar, a distinguished Calcutta player, joined our ranks six months ago. He made his mark at Nassick in the Tournament held there last Christmas. Though he could not get within four of Burn's wonderful record, his average was the best of the Tournament for which he received a gold medal. He also won the cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana. But in Bombay Dunbar seemed unable to get into his best form, and it was not until the recent Wimbledon Cup Competition that he did justice to his really fine play. Unfortunately for us he has, since he won the cup, been recalled to Calcutta. M. F. Reid early in the season won the Madras Medal (handicap), but he has not played much since. T. D. Mackenzie won the Calcutta Medal (handicap) after a tie with Burn. Nixon, Heaton, Stiven, and MacDonald, each won the Forty-Two once, but this was only equivalent to winning a heat, as Melvin won the final. Burn won a cleek match and also a match for holes, whilst a second match for holes was won by MacDonald. The season has on the whole been a successful one, and the game has been kept up with astonishing enthusiasm by both the older and the younger players.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FARRINGTON, Adjutant-General of Madras, will vacate his appointment on the 4th June next. It is supposed that either Colonel Pearson, late of the Suffolk Regiment, or Colonel Gerald Morton, late of the Warwickshire, will succeed him.

THIRTEEN years ago Marseilles was startled by a terrible crime. A widow named Boyer was killed and cut into pieces by one Leon Vitalis, who had been her lover and subsequently

THE SEASON'S CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The final forecast report on the cotton crop of the late districts is as follows :—"The figured statements include the details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency, but the remarks are confined to the late cotton districts and are supplementary of those already made as regards early districts. The latest reports show the gross area to be nearly 6·7 and 9·3 per cent. respectively, above the area of 1888-89 and the average of five years. There is a general increase except in Gujarat where a considerable fall in the area of the Ahmedabad District has reduced the gross area of the Province. For the Presidency Proper the calculation of outturn is based on the formulæ prepared by a committee of experts and on the anna estimates returned from each taluka ; and for Sind, for which no such formulæ exist, on the acre yield returned from each District. For the Native States the outturn is calculated from the anna yield reported on the basis of the yield of the neighbouring British Districts. The yield for three divisions of the Presidency Proper is estimated at 544,069 bales or about 34 per cent. above that of the last year. The yield would have been greater had not the late rains held back which among other causes, injuriously affected the Gujarat and Karnatak crops. Gujarat, 185,023 ; Deccan, 262,659 ; Karnatak, 96,387.

Gujarat.—In Ahmedabad the decrease is attributed to ryots giving preference to grain crops on account of last year's scarcity as well as to irregular sowing rain. In Broach though there is an increase, the early sown crop was partly washed away by excessive rain. In Surat excessive rain caused a slight decrease. The season has not been favourable. Except a few showers early in October there was no late rain, and the dew, so necessary in the absence of rain, were also wanting. In parts of Broach the early sown crop ran to wood and leaf and in parts withered for want of moisture. From Surat, where bolls have not yet opened, shedding is reported. The season is very late and the estimated yield is reported below average—15 and 14 annas respectively for Ahmedabad and Broach and only 9 annas for Surat. In Kaira and Panch Mahals the cotton area is small.

Karnatak.—In Dharwar, area slightly below last year but considerably above average. The decrease in the north and west is counterbalanced by the increase in the east. The area under acclimatised American has been reduced by a quarter of a lakh of acres, but there has been a corresponding increase under the indigenous variety. The exotic variety occupies ⅔ths of the total cotton area of the district. The heavy October rain at first greatly injured the early sown crop and delayed further sowings. The north-easterly wind further injured the crop. Blight on exotic variety is reported from five talukas and on indigenous variety from one taluka. The estimated yield, 8 annas, is lower than that of the previous four years. In Bijapur the area is above the average and that of the last year. The considerable decrease in the south, where rain for sowing was late, has been more than made up by the increase in the north, where rain was timely. It is remarkable that in the non-cotton tracts of Bijapur and Indi the cotton area has been doubled. Only one taluka grows American variety which has about 16,500 acres under it. November rain was beneficial to the crop, but unfavourable wind and blight have reduced the yield which is estimated at 9 annas. In Belgaum the area is below the average and that of the last year. The sowing rain came late in September, and the October rain was far from heavy enough ; but the November showers made up the deficiency and improved the crop. Unfavourable wind and blight in one taluka slightly damaged the crop. The estimated yield, 12 annas, is much better than in the other two districts. In the Karnatak everywhere the season is late, and as yet there is no trade in new cotton.

Sind.—The reported area for the Province is considerably above the average but only slightly above the area of 1888-89. The increase is mainly due to more land having been sown in Hyderabad, the chief cotton district of the Province, where cotton is looked upon as a profitable crop and where water supply was good. Till October the effect of weather and rain on the crop was good, but since then a change for the worse has been reported. The yield is estimated at 10 annas. The crop has been injured by flood and locusts in the other four districts of the Province. About 7,000 bales are reported to have been sent to Karachi from Hyderabad.

Native States.—Baroda.—Appreciable increase in area. Season as in the neighbouring British Districts. The crop has suffered for want of late rain. The crop is not ready for picking.

Kathiawar.—Except in Gohilwad, where more area was devoted to grain crops, the increase is general. Rain for sowing was favourable and last year's good prices induced cultivators to put more land under cotton. The season has been fair.

Cutch.—Area considerably below the average. The season has not been favourable.

Other Gujerat States.—Area nearly same as that of the last year. In Radhanpur (area 62,000) the crop was sown very late and will only be harvested by the end of April. The season has been unfavourable and the estimated yield varies from 5 annas in Palanpur to 13 annas in Rewakantha.

Karnatak States.—Kolhapur.—Area considerably below the average. Season late and indifferent.

Other States.—Area nearly up to that of the last year. Season late and unfavourable as in the adjoining British Districts, through which the States lie scattered. In places, such as Mudhol, the crop will be harvested by the middle of April. In parts of Sangli and Miraj the crop is diseased and only a poor outturn is expected.

BERAR LINSEED CROP.

The second report is as follows :—"Acreage under linseed 252,590 acres or 17 per cent. less than last year, due to the stimulus given to cultivation of cotton by a good crop and the high prices of last year. Condition of crop favourable ; outturn estimated at twelve annas."

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

The second report is as follows :—"Acreage under wheat 844,336 acres, being 10 per cent. less than last year. Decrease due to favourable season for kharif crop, and also to high prices of cotton realized last year which induced cultivators to sow more cotton. Condition of crop generally good ; outturn estimated at about eleven annas."

PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

The second report up to the end of January 1890 is as follows :—The area under wheat is estimated at 6,575,600 acres. Estimate of forecast of 30th November was 6,670,400 acres. Actual figures for last year gave 6,919,100 acres. Decrease of estimate compared with final figures of last year 5 per cent. "Crops on irrigated lands are doing well ; on unirrigated lands they have suffered from want of rain. Rain now urgently required to save the grain crop. The straw crop will be a poor one."

PUNJAB OILSEED CROP.

The report up to the end of January 1890 is as follows :—"Only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with. Estimated area under oilseeds, 4,76,500 acres ; actual area under oilseeds in 1889, 579,100 acres ; decrease this year, 102,600 acres, or 17·7 per cent. Prospects of crop bad owing to failure of winter rains."

MADRAS PROSPECTS.

The report on the prospects of the late crops for the year 1889-90 is as follows :—

Season.—As stated in the report on the sowings of the late crops, the season was very unfavourable in several of the southern districts, and would have been most disastrous but for some good falls of rain in the latter half of December and the first fortnight of January, which partially saved the crops and also helped recultivation in tracts where the crops had entirely failed.

The extent now shown under the different crops, *viz.*, acres 5,527,000, includes 227,000 acres brought to account subsequent to the issue of the forecast on sowings.

Paddy.—Out of a total of 3,743,000 acres shown against paddy 3,444,000 acres were returned by 14 districts.

The probable outturn for the Presidency will be considerably below the average. In the four northern and in the ceded districts and Kurnool and the West Coast districts a fair yield is expected ; but owing to the complete failure of the rains in October and November, the crop suffered severely over considerable areas in Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, and parts of Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and even Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Indigo.—Out of a total of 211,000 acres under indigo, 191,000 acres are in the six districts. The estimated yield is nearly up to average, except in Nellore and South Arcot, where the later rains were deficient. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the area under indigo in Cuddapah, which was due to the more extended cultivation of paddy owing to a favourable season.

Gingelly.—The total area cultivated with gingelly was 186,000 acres. About three-fourths of this area, or 138,000 acres, appears against eight districts.

The crops suffered from excessive rain in Bellary, and from want of rain in most of the other districts. Over 68 per cent. of the total area was estimated to yield not more than a middling or a poor crop.

Cotton.—The bulk of the cotton was raised in seven districts, which together contributed an area of 1,279,000 acres out of a total of 1,387,000 acres for the whole Presidency. The average yield is likely to be on the whole good in Bellary, fair in Kistna, Cuddapah and Anantapur, but only middling or poor in the remaining districts.

In Kistna and Cuddapah there was an increase in the area due to the great demand for cotton. There was an increase in area in Tinnevelly due to favourable early rains, but the outturn in this district as well as in Coimbatore was poor owing to the absence of timely rains.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Interesting particulars concerning recent attempts to measure the height of the aurora have been given to the Royal Danish Academy by M. Adam Paulsen. At Godthaab, with two theodolites 4 miles apart, the height of different auroræ was found to range from ½ mile to 40 miles ; near Cape Farewell, with a baseline of about ¾ mile, the calculations ranged from 1 to 10 miles ; and at Spitzbergen, with a base of about 1·3 mile, the results were from ½ mile to 18 miles. In earlier observations, Flogel estimated the height of several aurorae at from 90 to 310 miles, Reimann found a height for one aurora of at least 500 miles and Nordenkjold placed the mean height of aurorae at about 125 miles ; while Lemstrom observed aurorae as low as 1,000 feet, and Hildebrandson saw them below the clouds. M. Paulsen infers that the aurorae only appears at considerable height in the temperate zone, while in the auroral zone proper the phenomenon is generally produced in the lower atmosphere.

The accomplishment of a hitherto apparently impossible feat—that of transforming mechanical work directly into electricity—is claimed by Prof. Braun, of Tubingen. He winds nickel wire into spirals, and as each spiral is elongated or compressed a current of considerable strength is generated. This is increased by putting a number of spirals in circuit. Such positive results have been obtained that the experimenter is hopeful of constructing a useful generator on this principle.

The curious discovery has been made that the phosphorescence frequently exhibited by the crustacea is infectious. A French naturalist, M. Giard, lately traced the phosphorescent light in *Talitrus* and other crustacea to bacteria in the muscles, which showed signs of disease. On inoculating healthy individuals, the same luminous appearance was produced. The disease runs a regular course, and the crustacea died in three or four days, the phosphorescence lasting a little after death.

Dr. Pinel, of Paris, has found that that hypnotic patients obey the phonograph as readily as the living speaker. He therefore discards the theory of animal magnetism, and believes that the real cause of the phenomena manifested in the few "sensitives" is a disordered mental state.

Fire-proof and time-proof books, with leaves and covers of sheets of asbestos, and printing in gold or silver letters, have been suggested.

The first agricultural experiment station, according to Prof. W. O. Atwater of the United States Department of Agriculture, was established at a little German village near Leipsic in 1851. In 1856 there were five, in 1861 fifteen, in 1866 thirty, and to-day there are more than one hundred experiment stations and kindred institutions in the countries of Europe. The first agricultural experiment station in America was established at Middletown, Ct., in 1875. There were four in operation in 1880, and in 1887 some seventeen in fourteen States. In the latter year Congress made the enterprise national by an appropriation of dols. 15,000 per annum to each of the states and territories having agricultural colleges or departments of colleges. This has led to increased activity, and there are now forty-six, or, counting branches, fifty seven agricultural experiment stations in the United States. To support these forty-six stations the national and State appropriations for the present year reach about dol. 720,000, and over 370 trained men are employed.

The utilization and distribution of electric power are stated by Mr. F. L. Pope to have reached by far the greatest development in Switzerland and the United States. In the former country electricity is transmitted to considerable distances for large motors. At Solothurn a manufactory of machine screws is driven by an electric motor of 50 horse power, which derives its energy from a turbine wheel more than five miles away on a mountain stream. At Derendingen, a delaine mill of 36,000 spindles is driven by a pair of electric motors of 280 horse power, operated by a turbine wheel twelve miles distant. At Lucerne 120 horse power is similarly carried half a mile, and 250 horse power a quarter of a mile. In the United States no electric motor of more than 60 horse power is known to Mr. Pope, but there are as many as 6000 small motors in use, a favorite size being 10 horse power. It is predicted that in cities electric motors will soon practically supplant the steam engines of less than 50 horse power.

The abundance of remains of the mammoth is almost incredible. Middendorff reckoned that at least 100 pairs of tusks had been put upon the market yearly during the last two centuries, and from personal observation Nordenskjold is inclined to regard the estimate as too small. It thus appears that in the recent modern trade the tusks of more than 20,000 of these animals of past ages have been collected.

A vegetable cartridge-shell, which is entirely consumed in firing, has been brought out in France. The cartridge has scarcely half the weight of one with a metal shell, the cost is considerably less, and the inconvenience of removing the shell after each shot is avoided.

The tower of Notre Dame de la Garde, which forms a striking object in the landscape of Marseilles, elevated as it is on a rock overlooking the city and the sea, is frequently a place of pilgrimage for natives of the town as well as for visitors, and a hydraulic lift, similar to that of the Eiffel Tower, is about to be installed there, on an inclined plane, at an angle of 60deg. to the horizontal. The ascent by this means will only occupy 50 seconds, and it is expected that many tourists will avail themselves of the convenience for the sake of the view, which includes Marseilles and its environs, with the Mediterranean in front, the celebrated Chateau d' If, immortalised in "Monte Cristo," and the Corniche-road along the shore.

A singular case of petrifaction is reported from Winnipeg, where a settler, Mr. Rolade, in seeking to remove the body of his wife, who had been buried 16 years before, to another cemetery, found that it had been preserved and petrified in a remarkable manner by the waters of an alkaline spring which happened to be near the grave.

The electric signals through submarine cables are, as is well-known, retarded by induction, and do not travel so fast as the similar currents through a land wire. When Cyrus Field inquired of Faraday how long a signal would take to travel through an Atlantic cable, the philosopher replied, "Oh, perhaps a second." "That's quick enough for me," said the American. But with delicate appliances and improved methods, the time is now reduced to a very small fraction of a second. Nevertheless it is possible to increase the speed of signalling still more, and this has been successfully done by the automatic sending key of Mr. Julius Timm of the Great Northern Telegraph Company at Shanghai. Mr. Timm's key is a modification of the Wheatstone automatic transmitter, by which every signal current is followed by a current of opposite polarity, which has the effect of limiting the induction retarding the signal. It has been in use on the Hongkong to Shanghai cables for some time past, and the message comes out more clear and distinct than by hand-sending. The message is punched out on a ribbon of paper, which passes through the transmitter, and the signals are received at the other end by the Siphon recorder.

A Belgian engineering firm is constructing a church of iron in the pure Gothic style of architecture, and in imitation of stone. It is 54 metres long and 22 broad. The height from the floor to the roof of the nave is 20 metres, and there are two towers, each 20 metres high. The total weight of the building is 1,600 tons This new departure in iron construction is intended for the Island of Manilla, where it is expected to be proof against the frequent shocks of earthquake.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the bowels, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at is ½ per bottle. Wholesale oy the Anglo, American Drug Company, Limited, 31, Farringdon Road, London.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

And now having suggested work that may be done by individual members, I will briefly notice certain matters in which I think that our society in its corporate capacity might usefully interest itself. When a would-be Anthropologist sets to work to study the people around him, the first question he asks himself naturally is "What am I to look for? What are the points of importance or of interest? I think the Society might do something towards supplying him with an answer. Some years ago I made a rough collection of hints on the subject which was printed under the title of a "Memorandum on Ethnological Inquiry in the Punjab" I have asked our secretary to lay a copy on the table to-night. It seems to have been useful, for 2,000 copies have been distributed and a third edition is in the press. Some years after this, Mr. Risley, Mr. Nesfield, and myself met at Lahore and compiled two series of questions, one elementary and the other more complete, to be answered by those officials to whom Mr. Risley applied for information. These papers will serve to illustrate what I think is wanted. I should be glad to see two separate handbooks published under the auspices of the Society : one as simple as possible, to meet the case of those who will be glad to help as occasion offers, and need some guide to make their help intelligent ; and another and more elaborate one, based on the general plan of the valuable "Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry," or of the similar handbook published by the Royal Geographical Society.

Another scheme suggested itself to me some years ago, and met with the approval of Sir Charles Elliott, which would, I think, greatly simplify and lighten the labour of recording customs, but which I unfortunately never found leisure to carry out. It was, to publish typical custom sheets printed with a wide margin. The printed portion would give a typical set of, say, marriage ceremonies, divided into short paragraphs, one for each stage. The inquirer would note opposite each paragraph the departures from the typical ceremonial which he found to obtain among the people and in the locality under inquiry. The main lines of these and similar ceremonies are common to many tribes over a considerable area ; and the system, which is of course capable of indefinite expansion, would save a deal of writing, would suggest inquiry, would be a safeguard against omissions, and above all, would bring differences of custom into prominence.

The next duty that a Society such as ours has to fulfil, is to enable those who have collected information to publish it, and so to render it available to others. I hope our Honorary Secretary will not think me unkind if I suggest that, so far, our journal strikes me as scanty. But I fully expect him to retort that this is due soley to the paucity of papers sent in by members ; and that the remedy lies, in some small measure, in my own hands. I do not think, however, that we have fulfilled the whole duty of a journal when we profess ourselves ready to publish any paper sent in to be read at our meetings that may reach a reasonable standard of value. Something more than this is wanted. There are many among us who would be only too glad to contribute their mites, or indeed doles of far greater value, if it was known that small change would not be rejected ; but who, while able to write a clear note of a fact or facts, are without the leisure or the literary habit necessary to produce a formal article. A section of the journal devoted to the publication of Anthropological scraps would, I think, if carefully edited, be extensively utilized, and would in time form a very valuable collection. I have for many years felt the want of some such medium. Indeed, I once went so far as to conceive and bear a child, which saw the light under the name of "Punjab Notes and Queries." But I had no leisure to attend to it, I put it out to nurse, and it died :—I believe, of flatulence. The Editor of such a journal would have a delicate task to perform ; for while he must not offend his contributors by too wholesale rejection, it is easy to overdo the folklore business typified by the old saying : "On Friday it is unlucky to tread on a beetle. Especially for the beetle."

There is another respect in which I think the Society might do good work. I can best illustrate it by a concrete example. Some years ago I induced—I fear I am getting very egotistical. But I know more about my own work than I do about anybody else's, and you must try to bear with me. Some years ago I induced the Punjab Government to publish blank small-scale maps of every district, showing village boundaries, without names, but accompanied by a numbered index map with a list of the villages on the margin. These are now available, not only for administrative purposes, for which they are invaluable, but also as a foundation upon which any sort of anthropological or other information can be displayed graphically with the greatest ease and readiness. At the same time I procured complete lists of the names of all the villages in every district in the Persian, Nagri, and English characters ; and obtained maps of all the districts and states of the Punjab, showing for the owners of each village (1) their religion (2) their caste or tribe (3) their clan, when they belonged to any one of some half dozen of the most important tribes. This was some eight years ago. To this day these lists and these maps lie in the Secretariat record room. I believe that Government would be ready enough to publish them, so far as paying the cost of publication goes. But nobody has the leisure necessary to correct the proofs of the lists, and to transfer the colours which show religon and caste from the large rough maps to the blank small scale maps, so as to prepare them for the lithographer. If we had an Anthropological Society of the Punjab, it might do a good work by superintending the publication of these records which seem to me perhaps too partial, to be of great and lasting value.

And finally, I think that our Society may do much to increase the number of workers in the field which it proposes to make its own. There are many men, of course, who will never under any circumstances become Anthropologists. They have "no turn for that sort of thing." But there are many more who might turn their attention to the science, but who never do so, simply because no one has ever led them over the borderline within which lies knowledge. The interest of the study is so absorbing, so human, more especially in India, and the material so abundant, so varied, so strange, and so easy of access, the study concerns itself so intimately with one's every day life in this country, and with the people in whose company we have to spend long years of exile, that to manage it only needs that their eyes should once be opened to the meaning of what goes on around them, to ensure their yielding to the fascination. And there is one way in which we might secure that at least a considerable proportion of those who come to this country in the service of Government, should have so much general acquaintance with the elements of Anthropology as would open their eyes to the significance of their surroundings, and leave them to choose whether they will go further or no. I should like to see the outlines of Anthropology made an optional subject at the periodical examinations of the Civil Service, the Forests, and Telegraph, the Public Works Department—of all those services, in short, whose members undergo training in England. I would force no man to study it. But I would offer prizes for it, and let the marks count in the total, Again, perhaps one of our greatest needs is a trained body of native inquirers. Why should not our Indian Universities found chairs of Anthropology, and include the subject in their courses for Degrees ? No study is more calculated to widen the mind or to furnish the student with intelligent interests. As yet we are young. But as our position becomes more assured, our Society might address the Government at Home and the Universities in India with some certainty that its suggestions would be considered.

And now I have come to the fourth and last head of my discourse ; and you will I am sure, be relieved to know that I shall be brief. What is the use of it all ? I must promise that no true student ever asks himself such a question. To some of you, I fear, I shall appear profane, but I take it that the spirit which animates the true scholar is the same in essence as that which possesses the coin-collector or the postage-stamp maniac. He yearns for more knowledge, not because he proposes to put it to any definite use when he has possessed himself of it, but because he has not got it, and hates to be without it. Nevertheless, it is a question which, if we do not ask ourselves, others will ask for us ; and it behoves us to have our answer ready. In the first place it is impossible to assert of any addition, however apparently insignificant, to the sum of human knowledge, that it will not turn out to be of primary importance. The whole fabric of the universe is so closely interwoven, mesh by mesh, that at whatever out-of-the-way corner we may begin unravelling, we may presently assist in the loosening of some knot which has barred the progress of science. What Philistine would look with other than contempt upon the study of the shapes of fancy pigeons, of the markings of caterpillars and butterflies, and of the respective colourings of cock and hen birds. Yet from these three sources have been drawn the most vivid illustrations and the strongest proofs of a theory, the epoch-making nature of which we are hardly able to appreciate, because it has already become an integral part of the intellectual equipment of every thinking man. But we need not trust to the vagueness of the future for evidence of the value of our studies in India. They have already cast a flood of light upon the origin and nature of European tenures ; and they have even modified the course of British legislation. I do not think it is too much to say that had we known nothing of land tenures in India, the recognition of tenant-right in Ulster would have been indefinitely postponed.

But all this is far short of the truth. The truth is that the scientific world of Europe is panting for information which we alone can give them. Nothing has struck me more forcibly, in reading the works of European Anthropologists, than the manner in which they have gone to the uttermost ends of the earth and raked out forgotten descriptions of unknown tribes, for instances of habits and customs which may be seen in full play in the daily life of every village in India. Most of you will remember the sensation which the publication of MacLennan's Primitive Marriage produced. Now the ordinary marriage ceremonial of Northern India literally teems with survivals from marriage by capture. The wedding procession formed only of males and those of the bridegroom's tribesmen, mounted on horses, and forced to encamp outside the bride's village ; the mock armour worn by the bridegroom ; the prohibition against choosing a bride, of however foreign a tribe, save at a distance from the village ; the marks which lead the way to the bride's house and speak of a later stage in which the capture had become fictitious ; the bloody hand on the bridegroom's clothing ; and the custom which compels the bride, when leaving her village, to cry aloud and bewail some recently deceased male relative ; all these facts, which would have made MacLennan's heart leap for joy, were familar to hundreds of educated Englishmen, who thought them too trivial to be worth recording. We live in the midst of a complex community, whose origins march with their own. Their customs and our own spring from the same stock, and the study of the one will throw light upon the history of the other, as the study of their language has already thrown light upon the history of ours. Facts are wanted ; and we, and we alone can supply them.

But we must make haste about it, for they are already disappearing before our very eyes. I have said that nothing is so permanent as the social customs of a semi-civilised people. But not even they can survive a cataclysm ; and it is in the midst of a cataclysm that we stand, although, because we stand in the midst of it, we are hardly conscious of it. The East has met the West, and like a country and a city maiden, they stand face to face, regarding each other with open eyes, half shyly, half curiously. The Western lass is centuries in advance of her sister in experience and knowledge of the world, and will probably go her own gait. But she of the East while shocked at the license which the other allows herself, and at the contempt in which she holds the traditions of the elders, is already dimly conscious that her clothes are old-fashioned, and her hair not dressed becomingly. Stays and a bustle would not suit her figure, and I do not think that she will adopt them. But change she will ; and that with a terrible rapidity. The railways has done more in twenty years to loosen the bonds of caste than all other influences put together in centuries. We have heard much of the stability of the village community, which has survived unshaken the crash of Empires, and the din of arms. Now that Empires no longer crash, and that the din of arms is quieted, the village community, deprived of the external pressure which alone held it together, is falling to pieces from within. The change may be slow, as individuals count their lives ; but in the life of a nation it is a transformation, the result of which remains to be seen.

But it is not only on unselfish grounds that we need advocate the study of Anthropology. The absorbing interest of the study is in itself a rich reward to the student. Moreover, no one who has not experience can realise the enormous hold which even a very slight acquaintance with the ways and customs of the people gives its possessor over their sympathies and affections. A proverb happily quoted will send away even a disappointed suitor grinning ; a little knowledge of their customs and folklore will open the hearts and loosen the tongues of the peasantry in a way which must be seen to be appreciated.

Finally, we may even hope to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to remove some of the worst blots, actual or threatened, upon our administration by extending our knowledge of the natives of the country. I lay it down unhesitatingly as an axiom that there is no assertion that can be truthfully made regarding the people of one part of India, the converse, of which may not be affirmed with equal truth of the inhabitants of some other part. The more we study them, the more we know of them, the more deeply we shall be impressed with the infinite variety they present. It is perhaps too much to hope that even the Anthropological Society of Bombay will ever succeed in purging the mind of Paget, M. P., of his belief in that Frankenstein which he has created for himself, and christened the people of India. But the more fully their variety is appreciated, the more hopeful becomes the task of curing Indian Governments of that mania, that craze for uniformity, which so often turns their best planned schemes into a curse instead of a blessing And there is a still higher and greater work to be done, in which even the Anthropologist may help. British rule has conferred untold benefits upon India. But with the good is mingled much of evil. We are essentially a peculiar people. Sprung from many stocks, and confined within narrow physicial limits, we have worked out for ourselves a set of institutions with which we are satisfied, and a system of maladministration which, while it rightly makes us the laughing-stock of Europe, we are content, equally rightly, to endure in exchange for the privelege of misgoverning ourselves. So long as we keep ourselves to ourselves, no harm is done. But when, in the narrow conceit of our insular ignorance, we look upon the results which have sprung from our own very special circumstances in the light of necessary truths which must be applicable to all mankind, and attempt to force them down the throats of a race whom Fortune has given into our hands, but with whose stomachs they wofully disagree, our presence becomes in many respects a curse rather than a blessing. For our fathers there was some excuse ; they were brought up in the doctrines of the encyclopœdists, and believed in the social contract. For us there is none. In our own day the conception of evolution has been extended from animals to man, and from man as an animal to man in his social aspect ; and we now know that human institutions and human customs and belief have grown and been developed, and are still growing and developing ; that there are stages in the lives of nations ; and that not all are at the same stage, nor does the growth of all follow the same course. We know, or should know, that humanity as a whole can adopt itself to no Procrastean bed, and that nations cannot be governed by rule of thumb. A conviction is, I hope and believe, spreading, that our Indian rule is too artificial, too complex, too costly ; and that a simple people is best governed simply. Someday, if we are to stay in India at all, we shall have to reconsider our ways. At the best, the task will be a difficult one. But when that day comes, the wider our knowledge of the customs of the people and of those fundamental principles upon which they are based, the greater will be the hope of our successfully pouring the new wine of western civilisation into the old and primitive bottles of the East, without too irrevocably spilling the one, or too irremediably bursting the other.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th March, as compared with the statement of the 25th February :—

	February 25.			March 4.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,0),000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,86,05,216	0	9	1,·3,67,373	6	6
Other Deposits, &c.	2,81,70,371	0	8	3,02,57,963	4	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,58,668	15	9	4,11,435	12	0
Sundries	7,12,865	5	6	7,60,390	8	6
	Rs. 7,39,47,121	6	8	7,55,97,162	15	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	16,43,935	0	0	11,78,417	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	73,03,326	0	0	57,80,986	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,89,00,188	7	10	1,95,48,418	8	2
Credits on do.	1,08,75,645	0	3	1,12,89,250	14	8
Bills discounted &c.	1,88,11,911	7	9	1,84,58,589	3	4
Balances with other Banks	8,92,036	8	11	9,19,902	15	9
Bullion	6,942	12	3	7,088	0	0
Dead Stock	12,29,253	15	0	12,31,075	4	9
Stamps	13,997	11	0	13,648	7	0
Sundries	3 05,060	14	5	3,18,684	2	2
Cash &c. at Head Office	52,30,023	6	8	76,82,483	4	7
Do. at Branches	87,36,810	2	7	91,68,618	10	8
	Rs. 7,39,47,121	6	8	7,55,97,162	15	1

Poisonous Hair Restorers and Dyes.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe prep aration is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder ; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath,—Ask chemists and Perfumers for Rowland's articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

THE DONALD GREENHALGH CASE.

Hayes's Sporting News has the following :—

To Capt. Hayes,—Sir,—As you have been kind enough to notice my case in the last issue of your paper, I now send you a copy of the correspondence that has taken place between myself and the honorary secretary, W. I. T. C. I am sorry I cannot send you a copy of Oomer's and C. B. Mahomed's evidences, Capt. Hanwell's letter to me, and Dr. Anderson's letter to me, in reply to mine ; because I sent the originals to the honorary secretary, W. I. T. C., who has not returned them. I have written to him officially for their return ; when received, I will send them on to you. If you can assist me in clearing up my character by giving the whole business publicity through your valuable paper, I shall feel ever thankful. In conclusion, I assure you, Sir, that I am innocent of the charge brought against me by the stewards. I may here mention that the owner lodged no complaint against me, so he told me. The only thing I can hear that was said against me, was that I rode the mare badly, by Captain Ross. I was never in it from the start. We will suppose that I did ride badly, surely the punishment is much too severe ? I don't think it is mentioned anywhere that the bookmakers were called upon to produce their books by the stewards. I need not say that I hadn't a single penny on the race.

D. Greenhalgh.

Adelphi Hotel, 4th March 1890.

COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE ANENT THE "SALAMBO" CASE.

Adelphi Hotel, 24th February 1890.

To Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C., Bombay.

Sir,—Having observed the decision of the stewards on the notice board, at the race-course, that my licence has been revoked, I beg most respectfully to ask you to kindly let me have a copy of the evidence taken by the stewards at their investigations about the running of Salambo on the 22nd instant.—Your obedient servant,

W. Greenhalgh.

To this, Greenhalgh sends us the following remarks : "No reply was received to this, No. 1, [Greenhalgh by a slip of the pen, omits some name] told my brother Billy, that he considered it impertinence to write such a letter. I fail to see the impertinence."

25th February 1890.

To Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C., Bombay.

Sir,—I am extremely sorry to learn from my brother that you refuse to grant me a copy of the evidence in which the stewards have revoked my licence (which to me is simply ruination and starvation). I only wanted the evidence to point out to you any inaccuracies that might have by accident crept into it, and mislead you, as I am certain if you will give me a hearing I will be able to explain every thing in a most satisfactory manner to both you and the stewards regarding my riding of "Salambo." I beg of you, Sir, to give me a chance, and hear me. If you would prefer it I will send in my statement on oath, if necessary, or I will answer any questions you might wish to ask me to clear up the affair and exonerate me from a crime I am innocent of. Do, Sir, give me a chance ; it is hard that I should be punished so severely for nothing, and without even having a chance of defending myself. I hope and trust that you will receive this letter in the spirit in which it is meant. I would not bother you in this way knowing that you are so busy and have so much to do, when I am not in the slightest way guilty.—I have, etc.,

D. Greenhalgh.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 26th February 1890.

D. Greenhalgh,—I have received your letter. Of course it was not in my power to give you a copy of the evidence which the stewards called for. I told your brother to tell you that if you had anything to urge on your own behalf, your best plan was to put it on paper, and I will submit it for the consideration of the stewards. I now tell you the same, and for your own sake I should be glad to see your character cleared.

A. C. Gaye.

Bombay, 27th February 1890.

To Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Sir,—I humbly beg to acknowledge your kind and considerate letter dated yesterday, and in reply beg to state that I received the following orders from Captain Hanwell how to ride "Salambo" in the all horse handicap. I was to get away in front, if possible, and to remain there. I got away well and could only keep on terms with the others until the ¼ mile post where the mare was beat. Up to this point I had to keep her going with the spurs and between the ¼ mile post and the distance I used my whip several times, and as she did not answer any of my calls I stopped riding. Just as I got off "Salambo" inside the enclosure, Captain Hanwell came up and said what's wrong with the mare ? I said I don't know and pointed to her sides, where I had spurred her a good deal. She was beaten from the start and could not go the pace. Herewith is the evidences of Oomer and C. B. Mahomed, jockeys who rode in the race, and letter from Captain Hanwell and Dr. Anderson, and with your kind permission I should like to call Captain Ross, Mr. Woolmer, Mr. J. Wheal, Mr. Cursetjee and Mr. T. Kendall. Unless you consider my statement, and the documentary evidence, herewith sufficient to exonerate me of the grave charge under which I am accused of, being innocent, the load is almost too heavy for me to bear. The gentlemen I have mentioned are all willing to give evidence in my favour, I may say almost unsolicited. In conclusion I sincerely hope and trust that you will kindly submit this my petition for the favourable consideration of the stewards, and that I may be granted my licence, and thus clear my character of the grave charge I am suffering under at present.—I am, &c.,

D. Greenhalgh.

"The Stewards, W. I. T. Club, having considered D. Greenhalgh's letter, dated 27th February 1890, and the accompanying correspondence, see no cause to alter their decision."

Forwarded to D. Greenhalgh for information.

A. C. Gaye, Hon. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

March 3rd, 1890.

To the Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Sir,—I am in receipt of the W. I. T. C. Stewards' decision of this date, and in reply beg most respectfully to be informed for what period my licence as a jockey has been revoked. Also if I am debarred from training. For God's sake answer this, as I have been offered a situation as trainer and must give an immediate reply. I cannot afford to live here doing nothing,—I have, etc.,

D. Greenhalgh.

March 3rd, 1890.

Byculla, 3rd March 1890.

D. Greenhalgh,—I am sorry I was unable to answer your letter at once. Your licence has been revoked, and I cannot say when the stewards would be likely to grant you another, under the present circumstances you cannot either train or ride.

A. C. Gaye, Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

Byculla, 4th March 1890.

My dear John,—I have heard from Dr. Gaye who says the stewards see no reason why they should alter their decision in the "Salambo" case. They have come to this decision without calling me up, or any of the gentlemen whose names I sent in as evidence, yours included. I now want you to let me have a brief description of the race, what you saw, and your opinion of the whole thing. It is a regular case of "Jedburgh Justice,"—hang a man first and try him afterwards. Please reply by return of post and oblige.—Yours, &c.,

D. Greenhalgh.

To Mr. John Wheal, Poona.

Adelphi Hotel, 4th March 1890.

Mr. Cursetjee.—Sir,—I have heard from Dr. Gaye, who says the stewards see no reason why they should alter their decision in the Salambo case. They have come to this decision without calling me up or any of the gentlemen whose name I sent in as evidence, yours included. I would be much obliged if you will let me have a description of the race, and what state the mare was in when she came in, &c. Kindly let me have this by return of post, as it is of great importance to me, and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

D. Greenhalgh.

Adelphi Hotel, 4th March 1890.

My dear Kendall,—I have heard from Dr. Gaye, who says the "Stewards see no reason for altering their decision in the Salambo case," and I am debarred from both riding and training without calling me or any of the gentlemen whose names I sent in as evidence, years included. I would be much obliged if you will let me have a description of the race, what you saw of it, and what state the mare was in when she came into the paddock. Kindly let me have a reply to-day as it is of great importance to me.—Yours,

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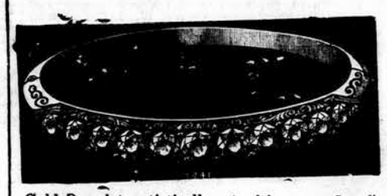

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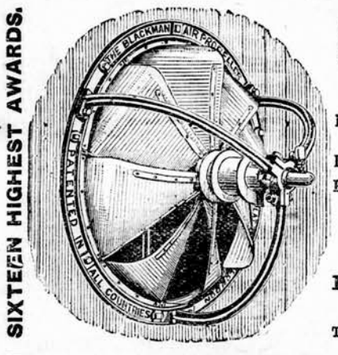

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W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL. JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences,"

Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called **"Bushmills Whiskey,"** has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.

"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

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